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(54) **PRELOADED IOL INJECTOR**

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A61F 9/00 (2006.01)

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(58) **Field of Classification Search** **606/107;**
623/6.12

See application file for complete search history.

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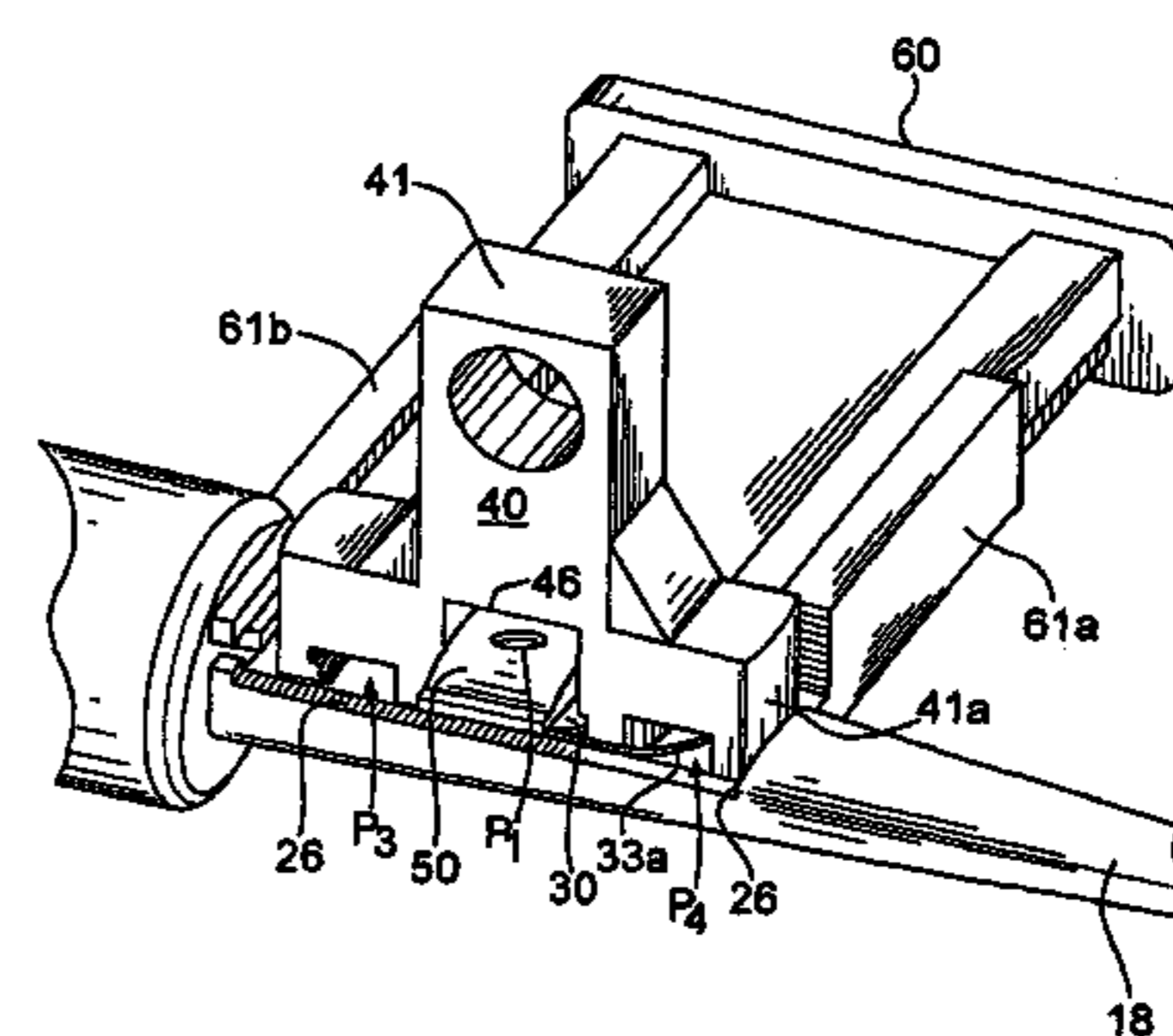
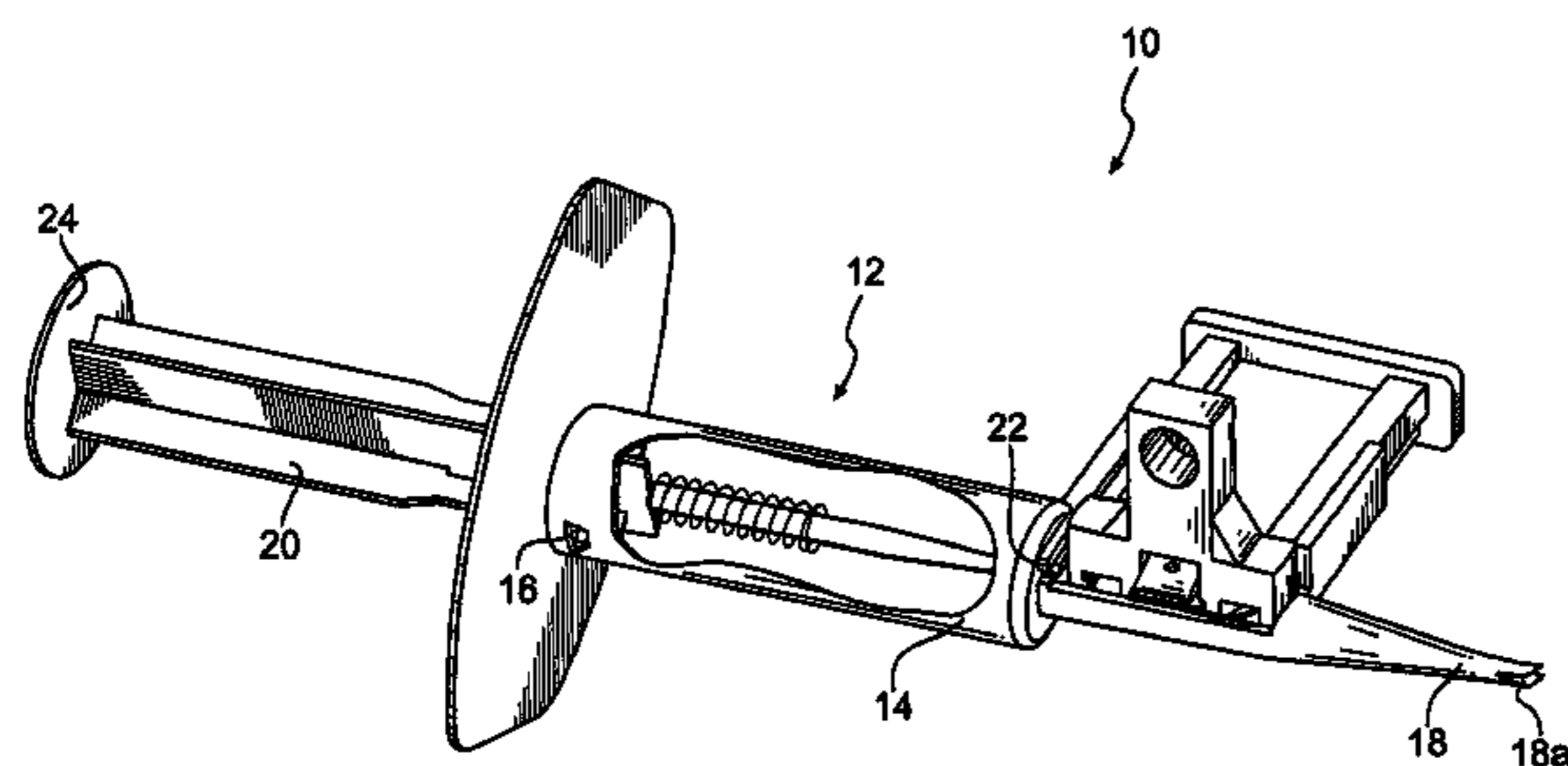
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Assistant Examiner—Christopher D Prone
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A preloaded intraocular lens injection device includes a
retainer for releasably holding an IOL in an unstressed state.
The retainer and IOL are removably attached to an injector
body and are sealed in the same package for delivery to a
surgeon. In an alternate embodiment, the retainer and IOL are
coupled together and sealed in one package and the injector
body is sealed in a separate package with the surgeon attach-
ing the retainer to the injector body at the time of surgery. To
deliver the IOL through the injector body, the retainer is
removed from the injector body causing the IOL to release
from the retainer and become located in an unstressed state in
the injector body.

16 Claims, 15 Drawing Sheets



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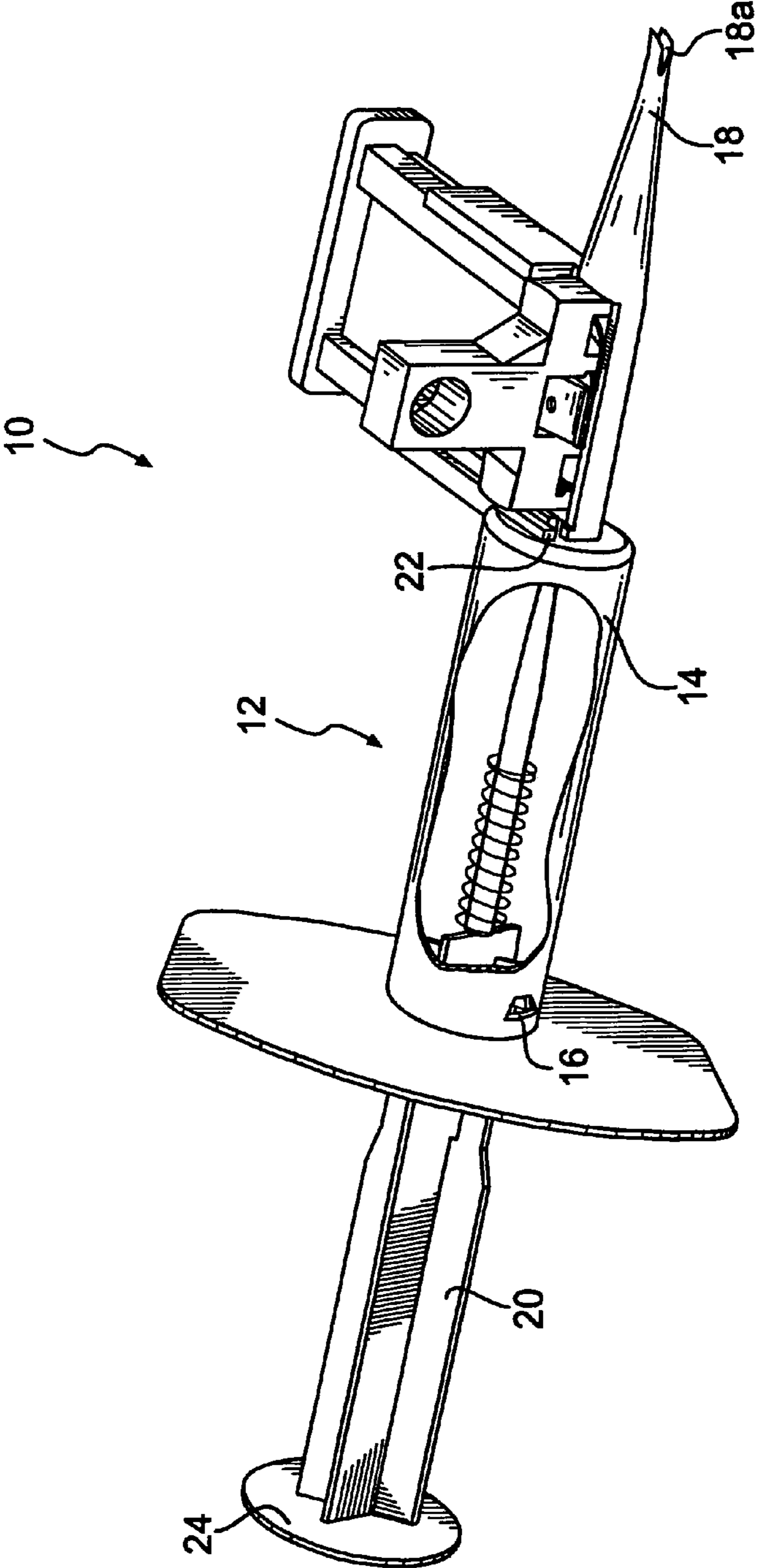


FIG. 1

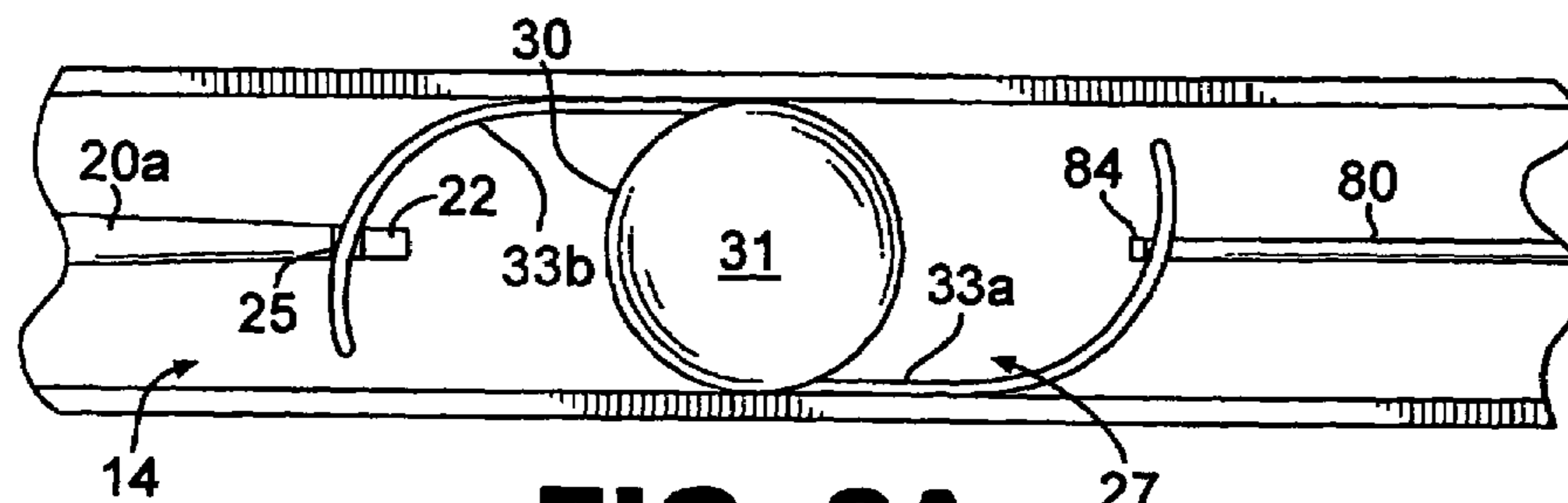


FIG. 2A

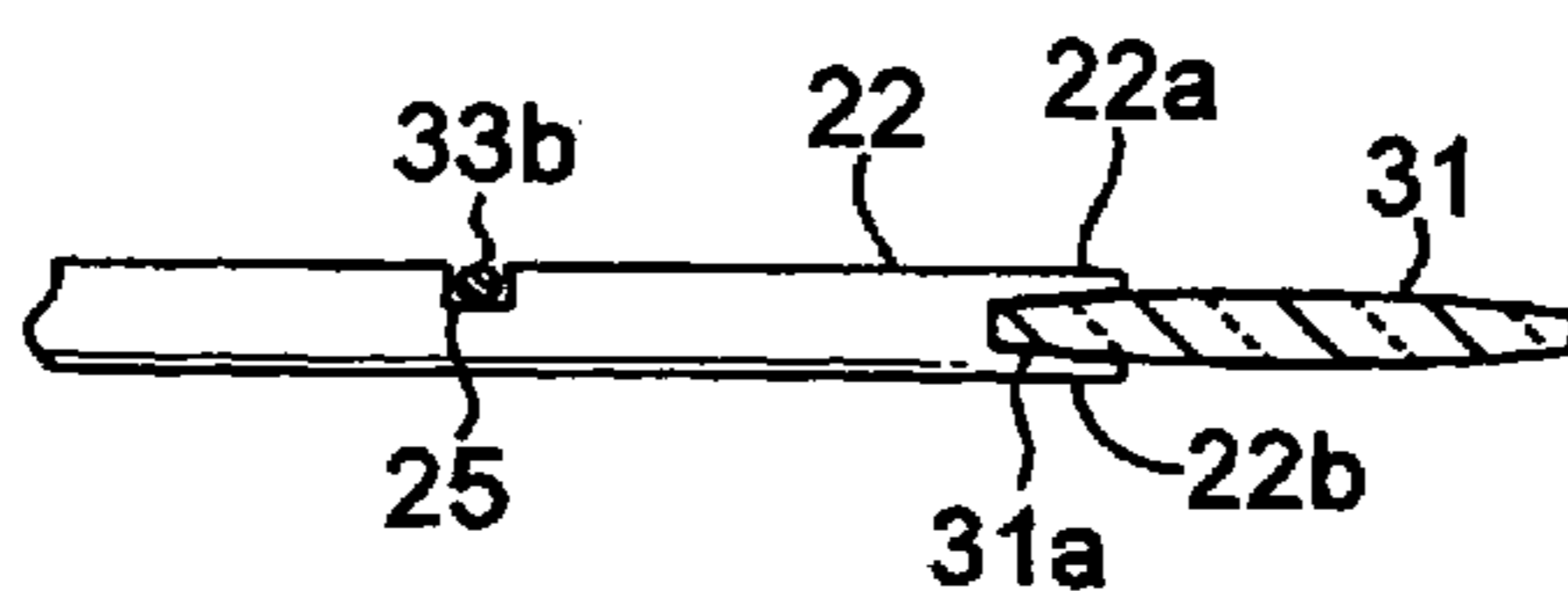


FIG. 2B

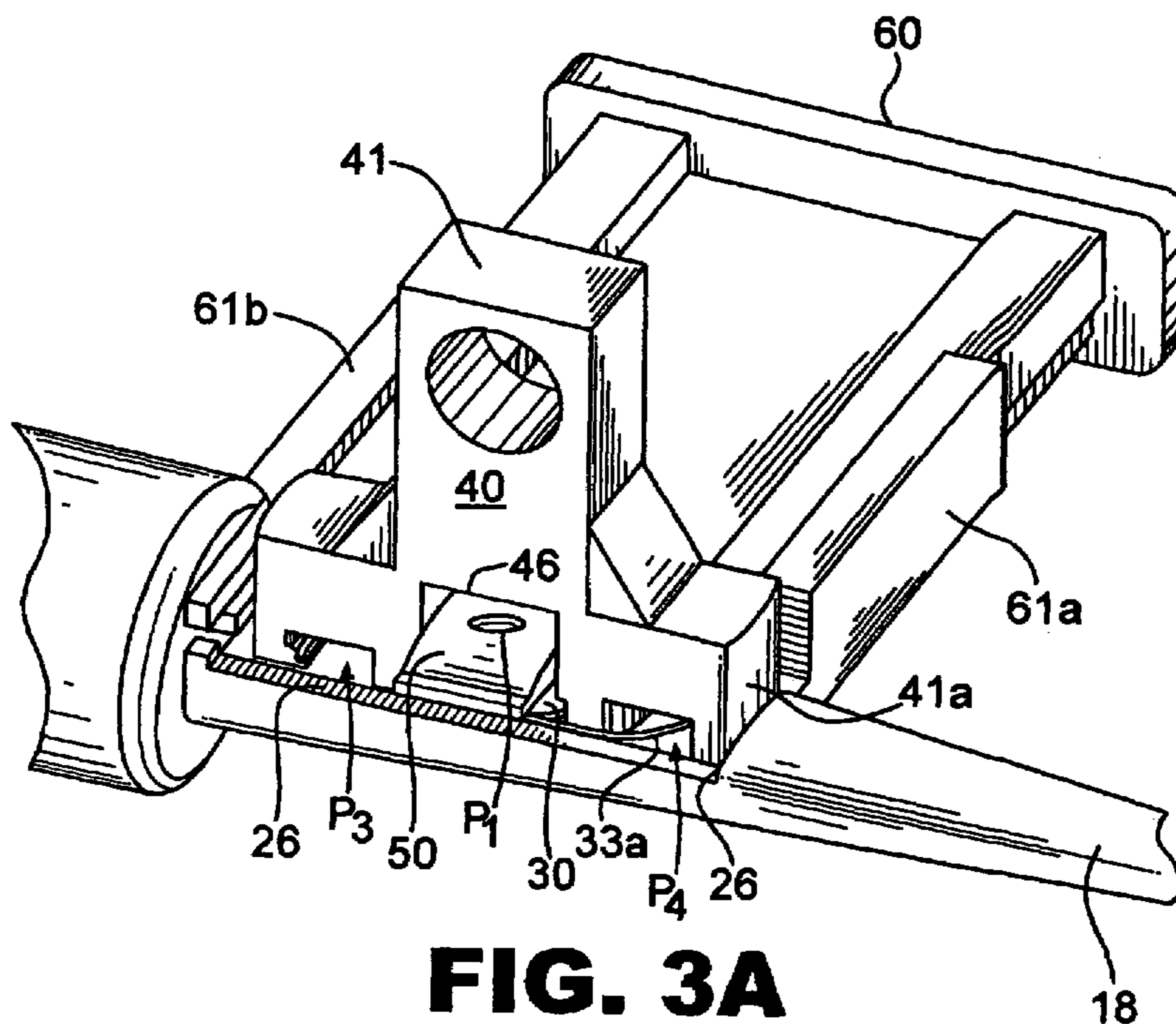


FIG. 3A

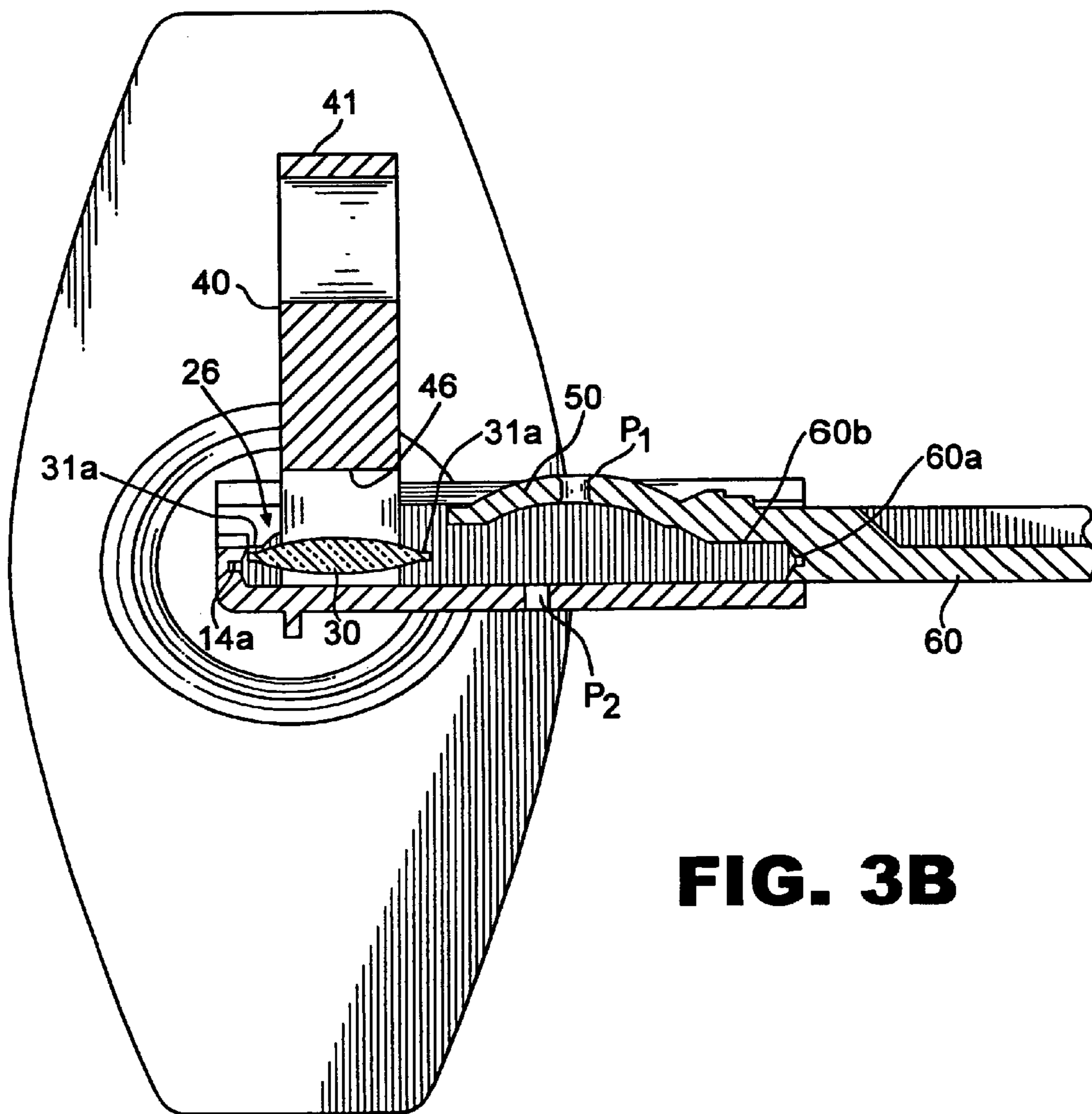


FIG. 3B

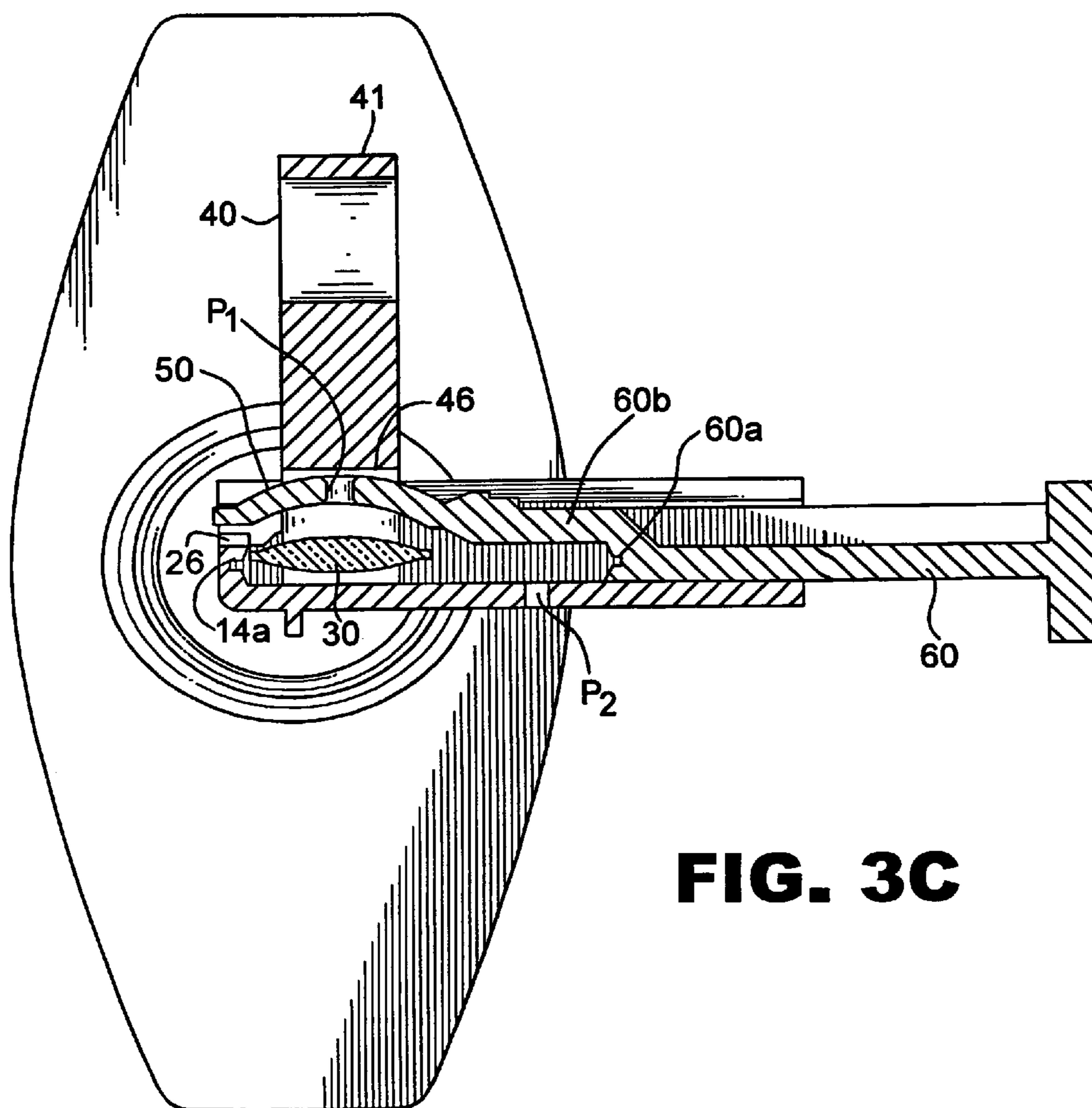
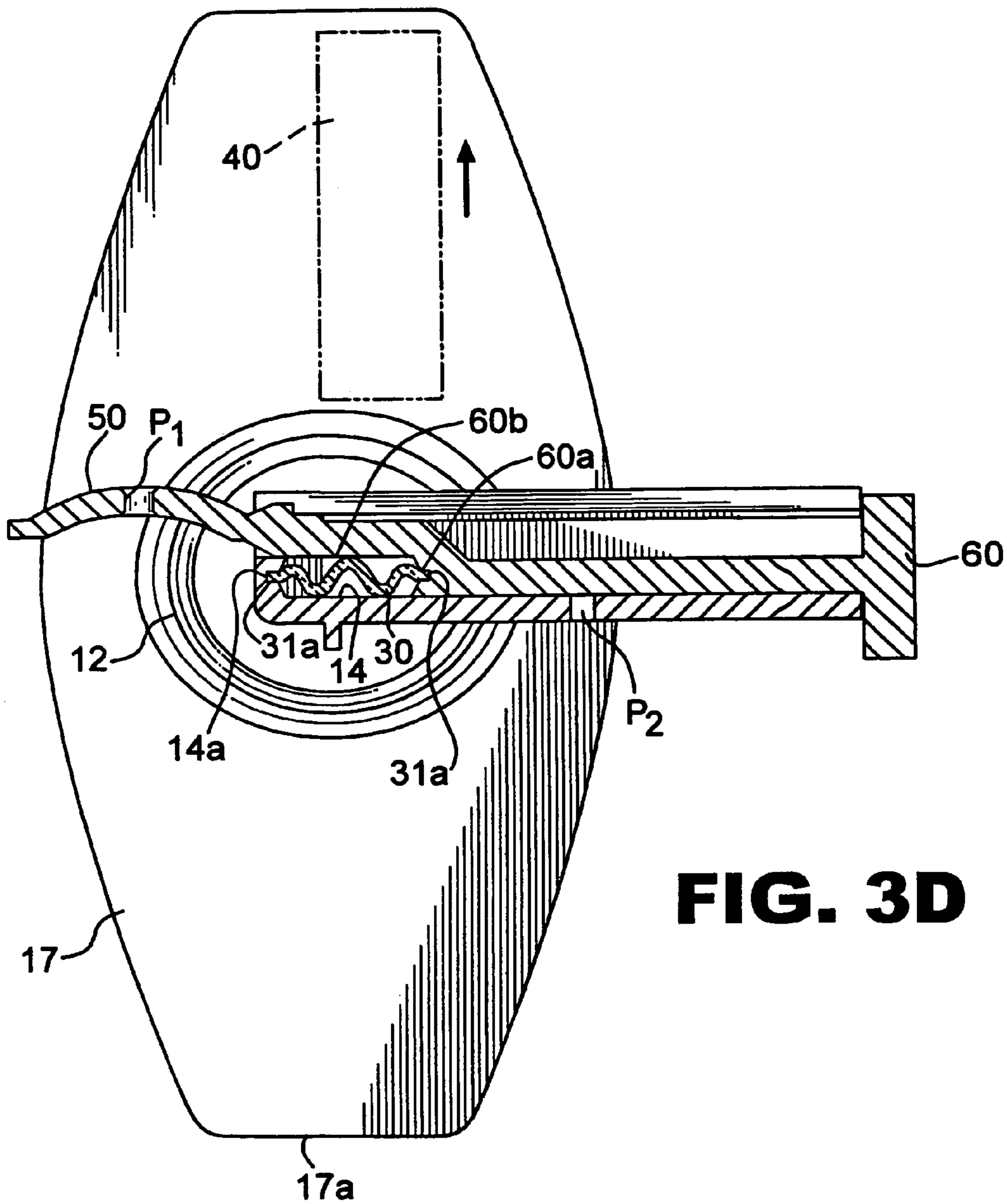


FIG. 3C



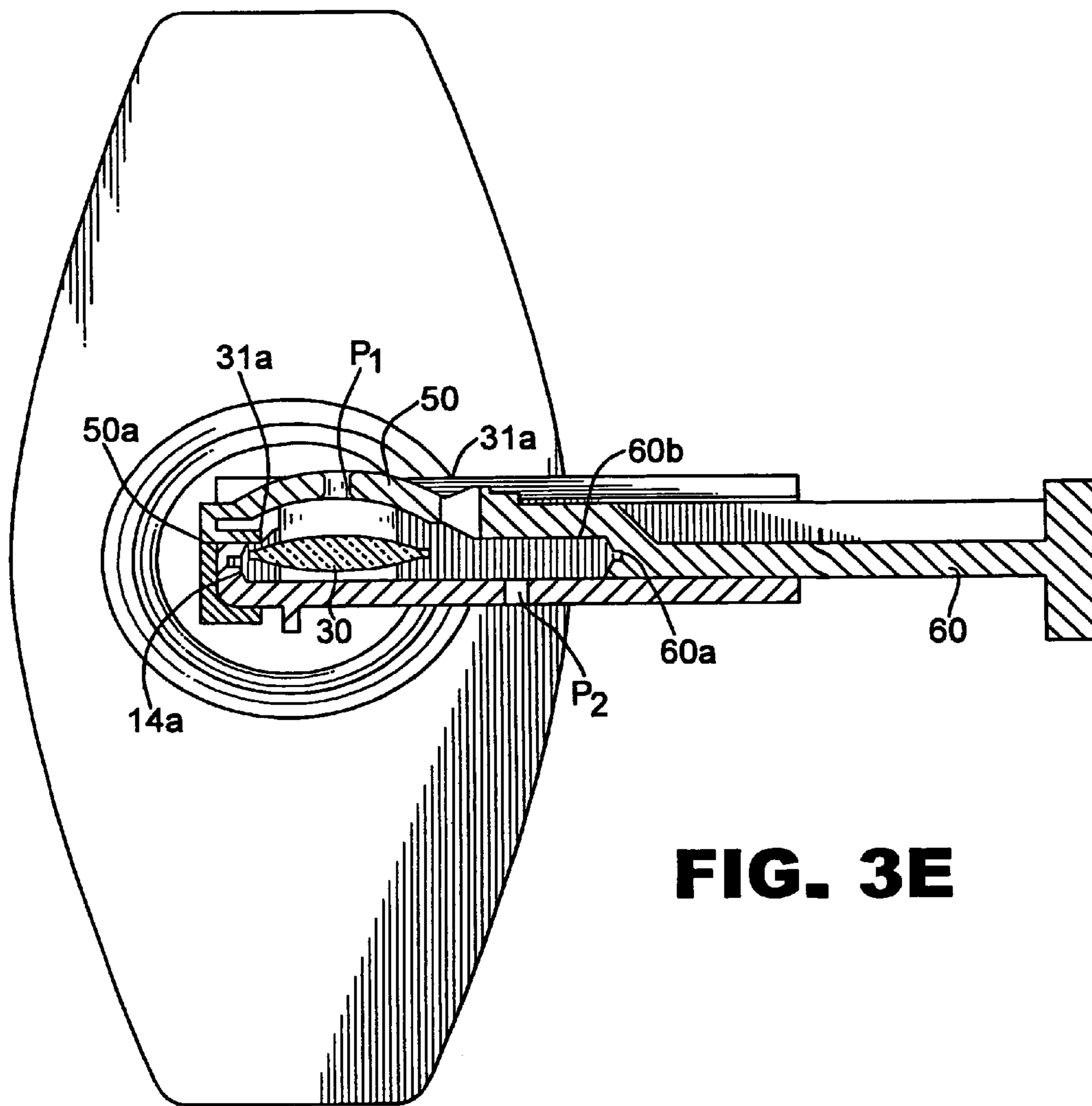


FIG. 3E

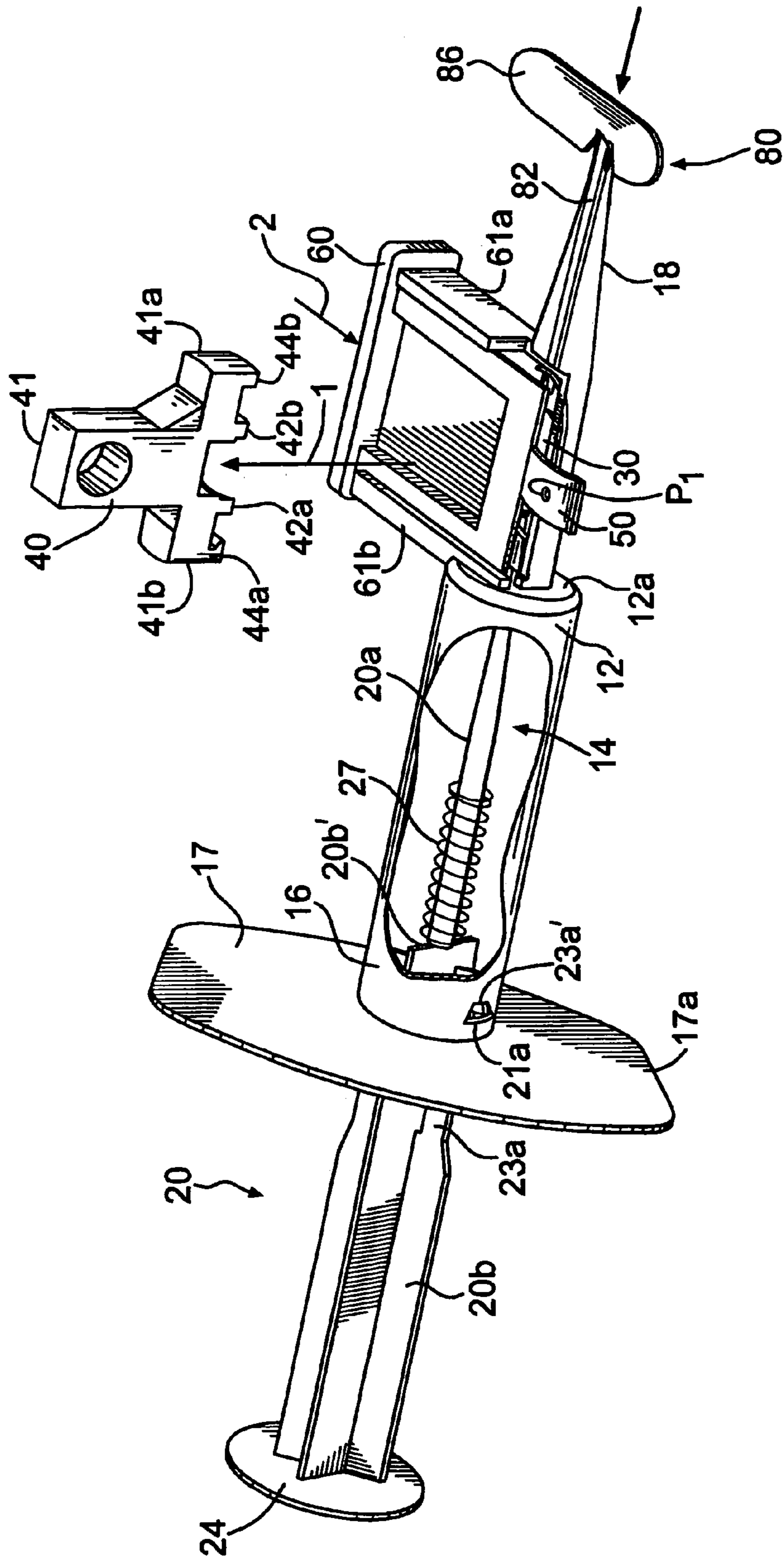


FIG. 4

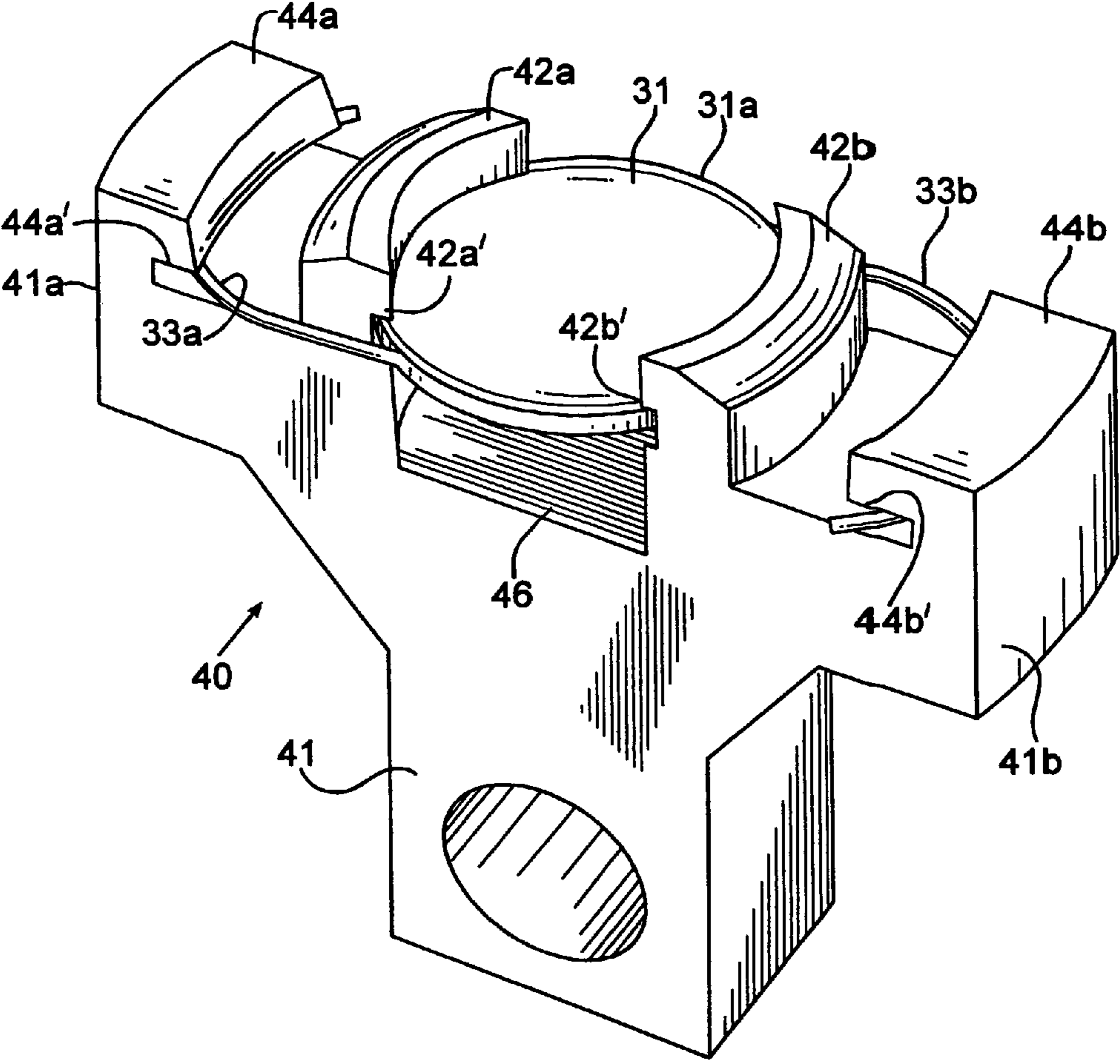


FIG. 5A

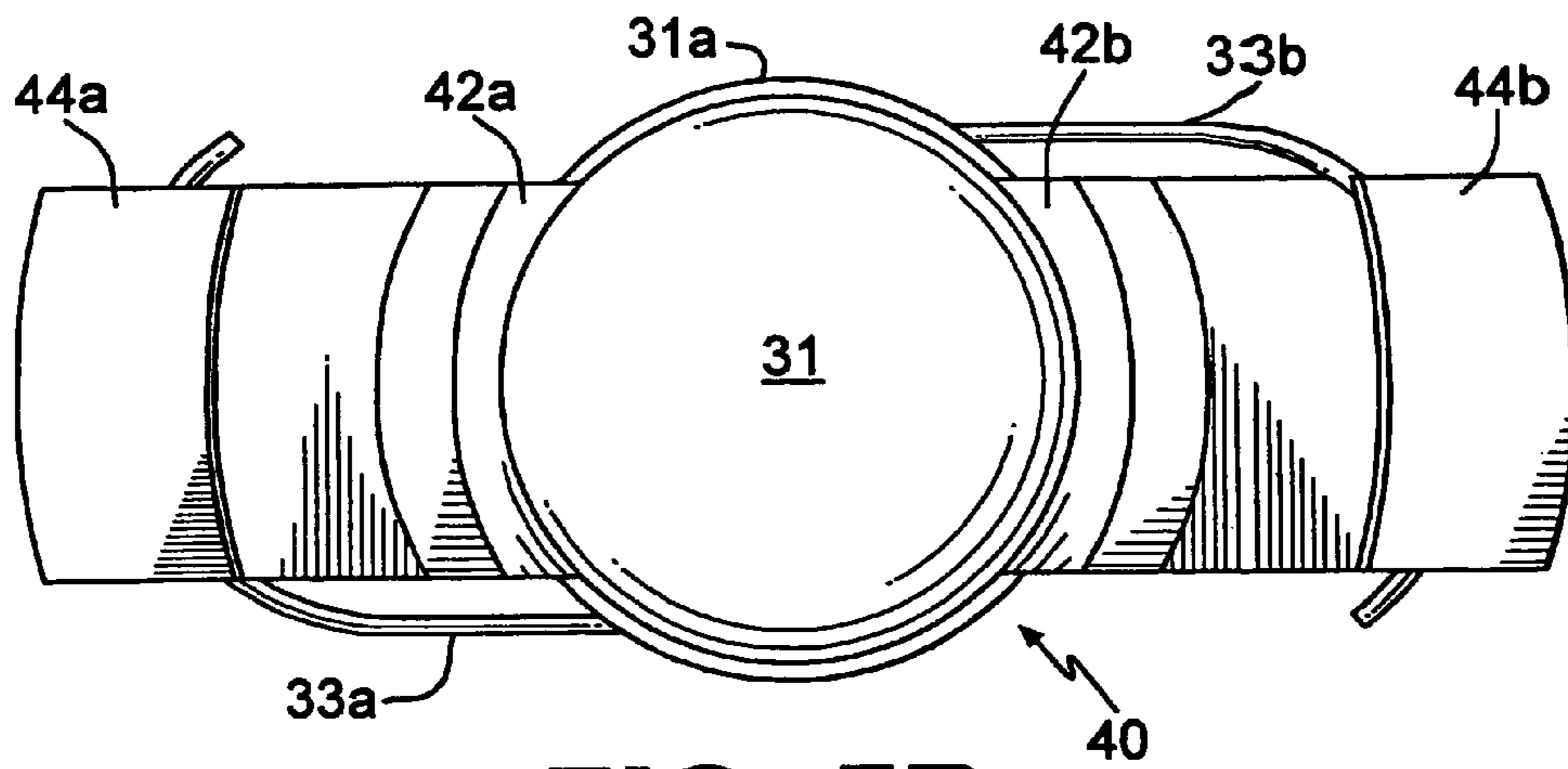


FIG. 5B

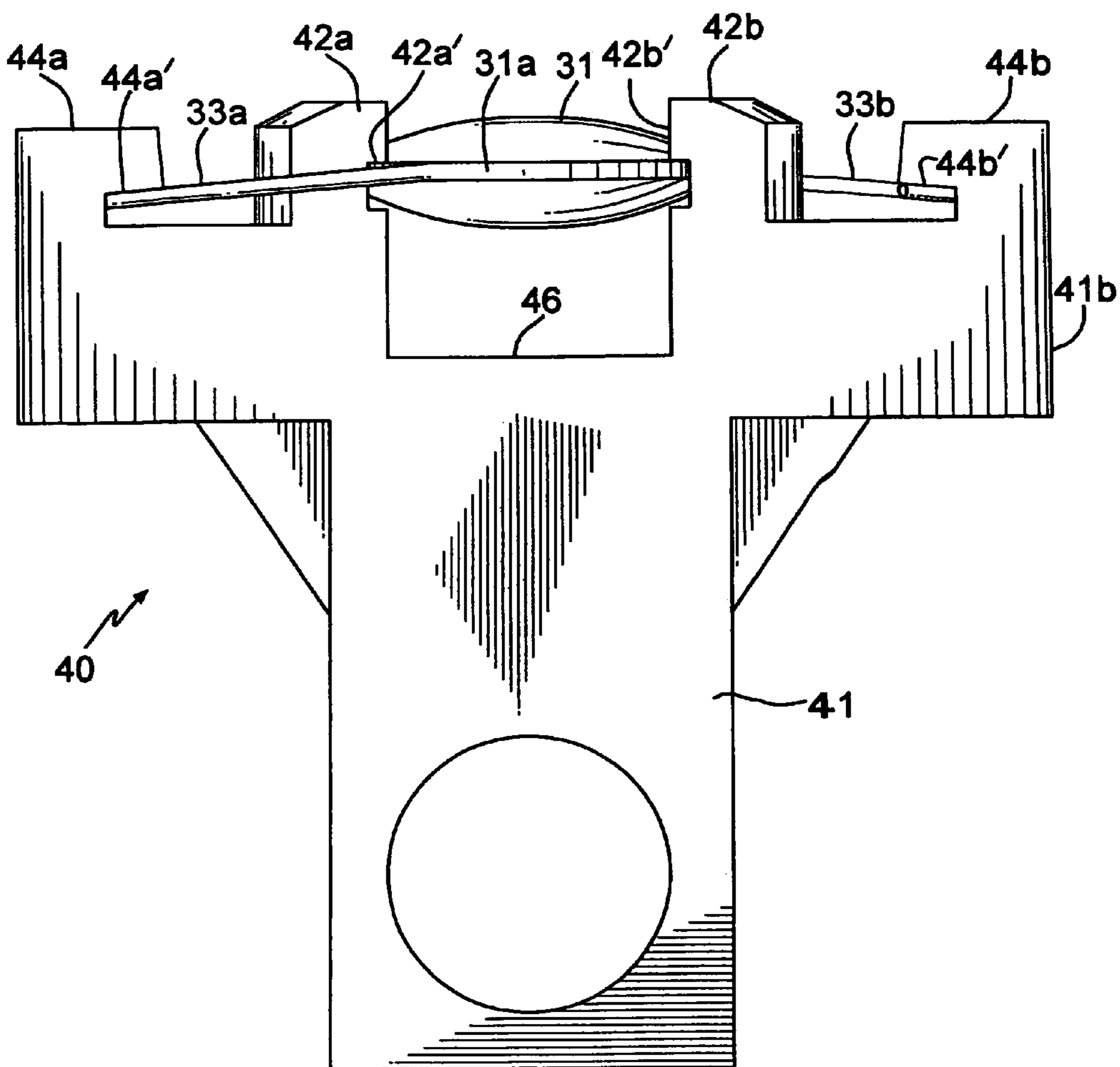


FIG. 5C

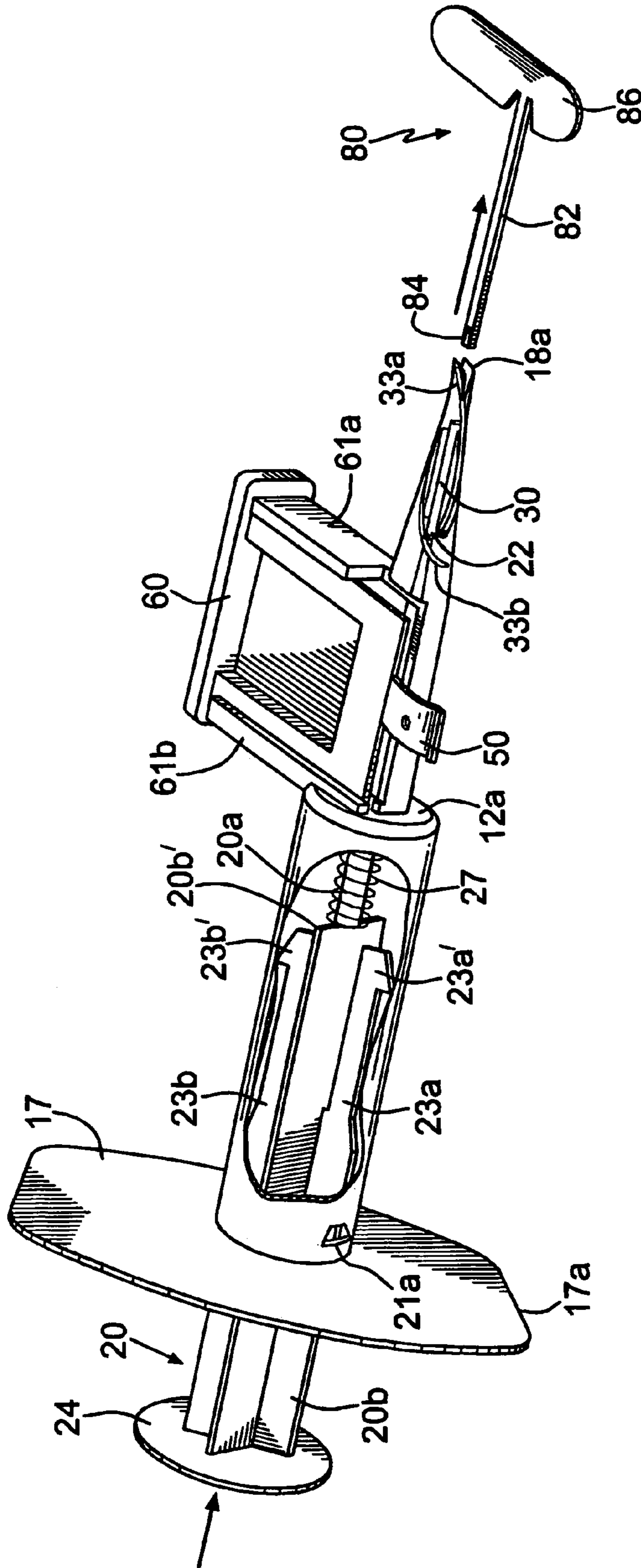


FIG. 6

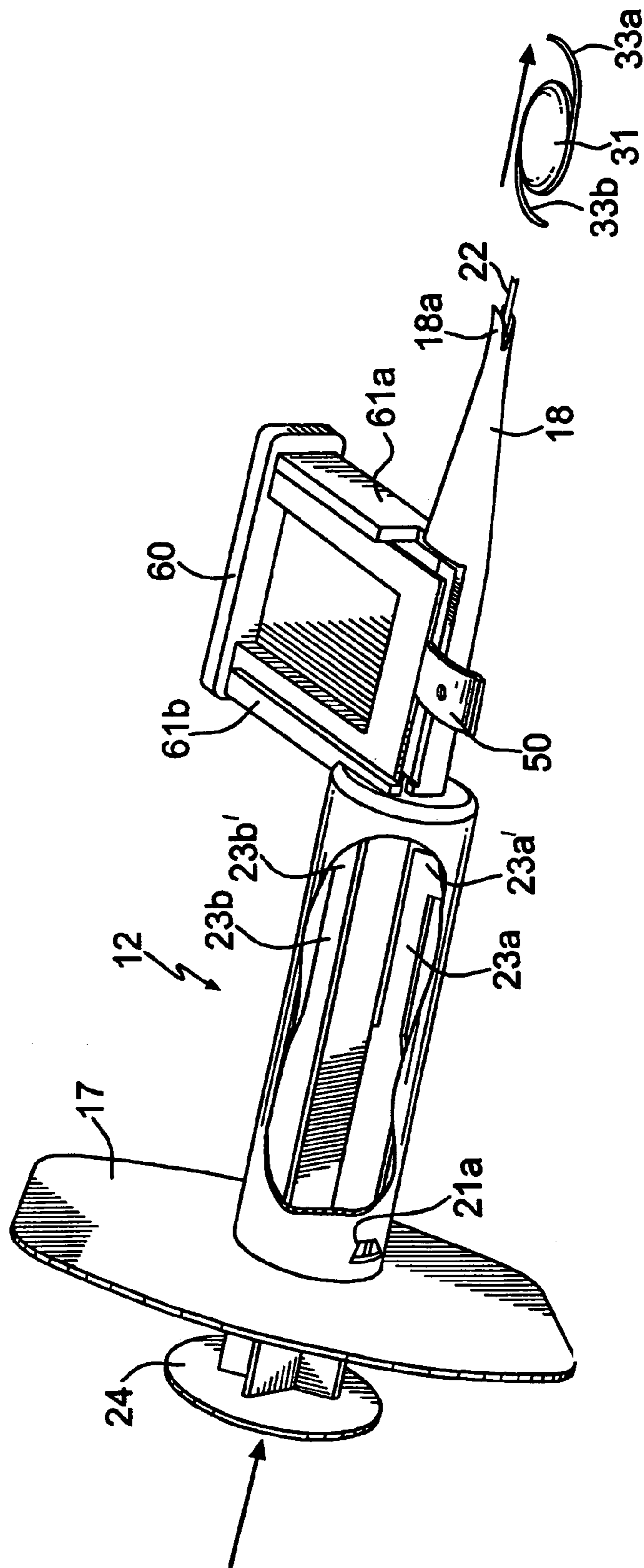


FIG. 7

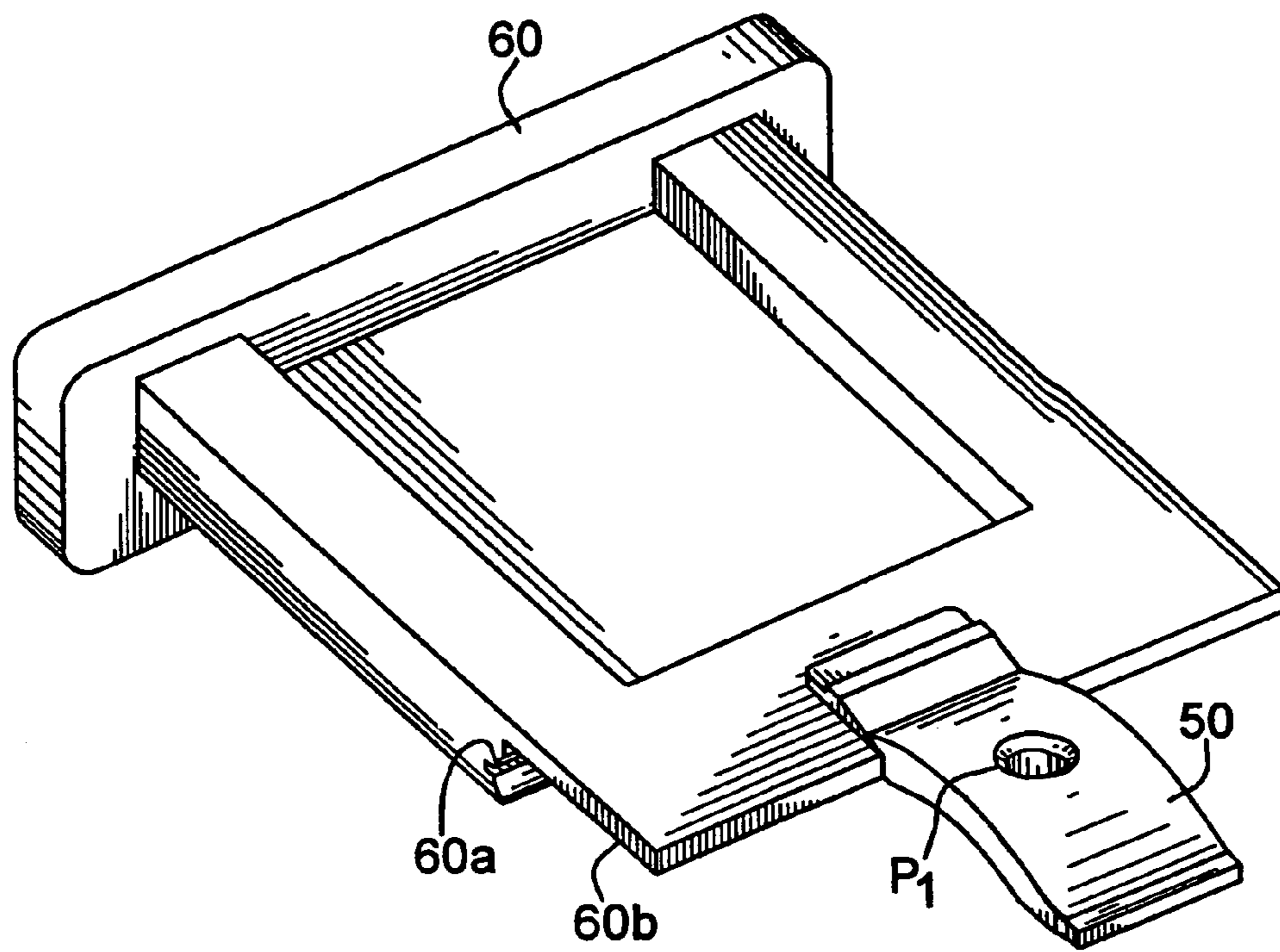


FIG. 8

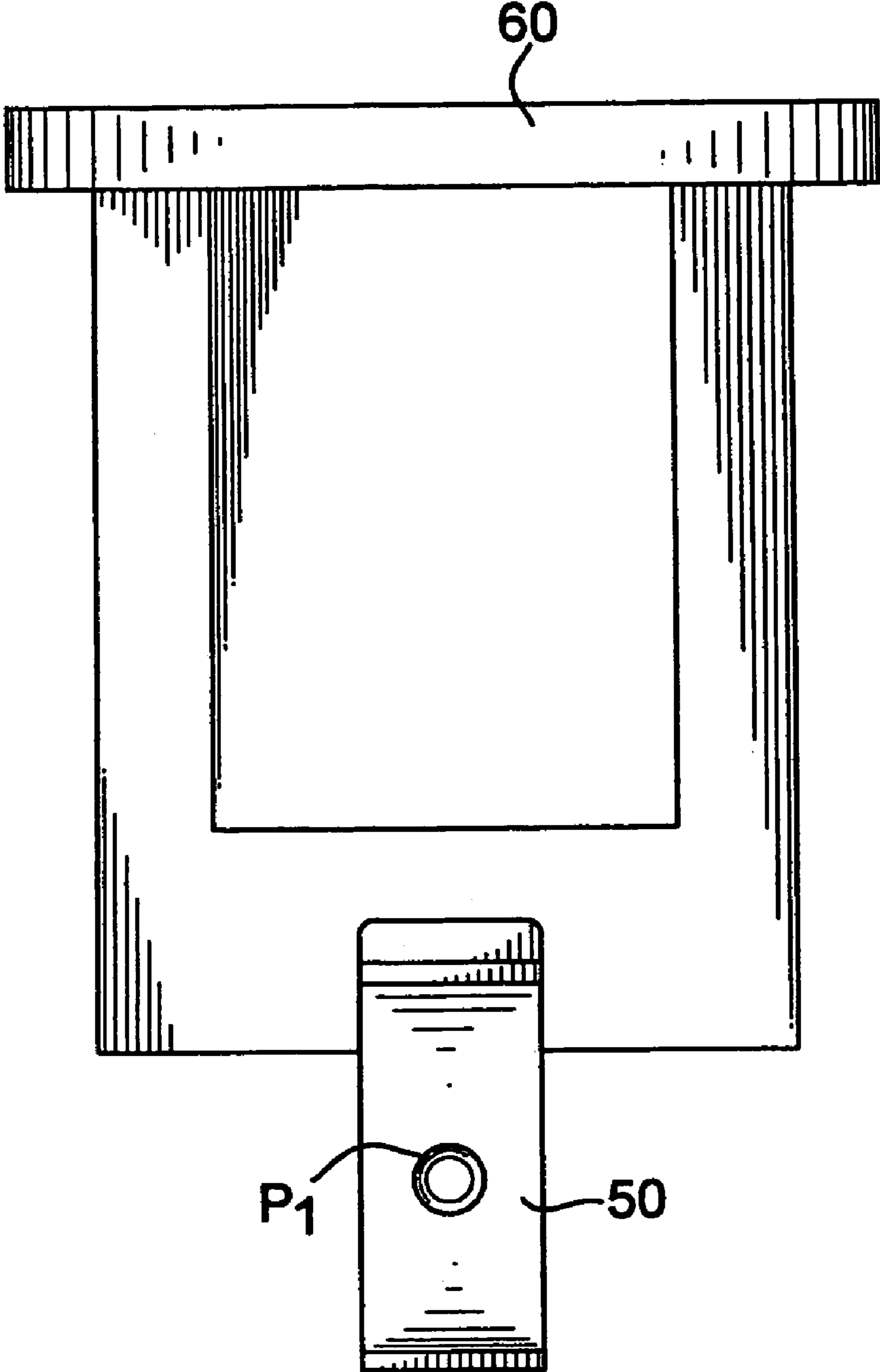


FIG. 9

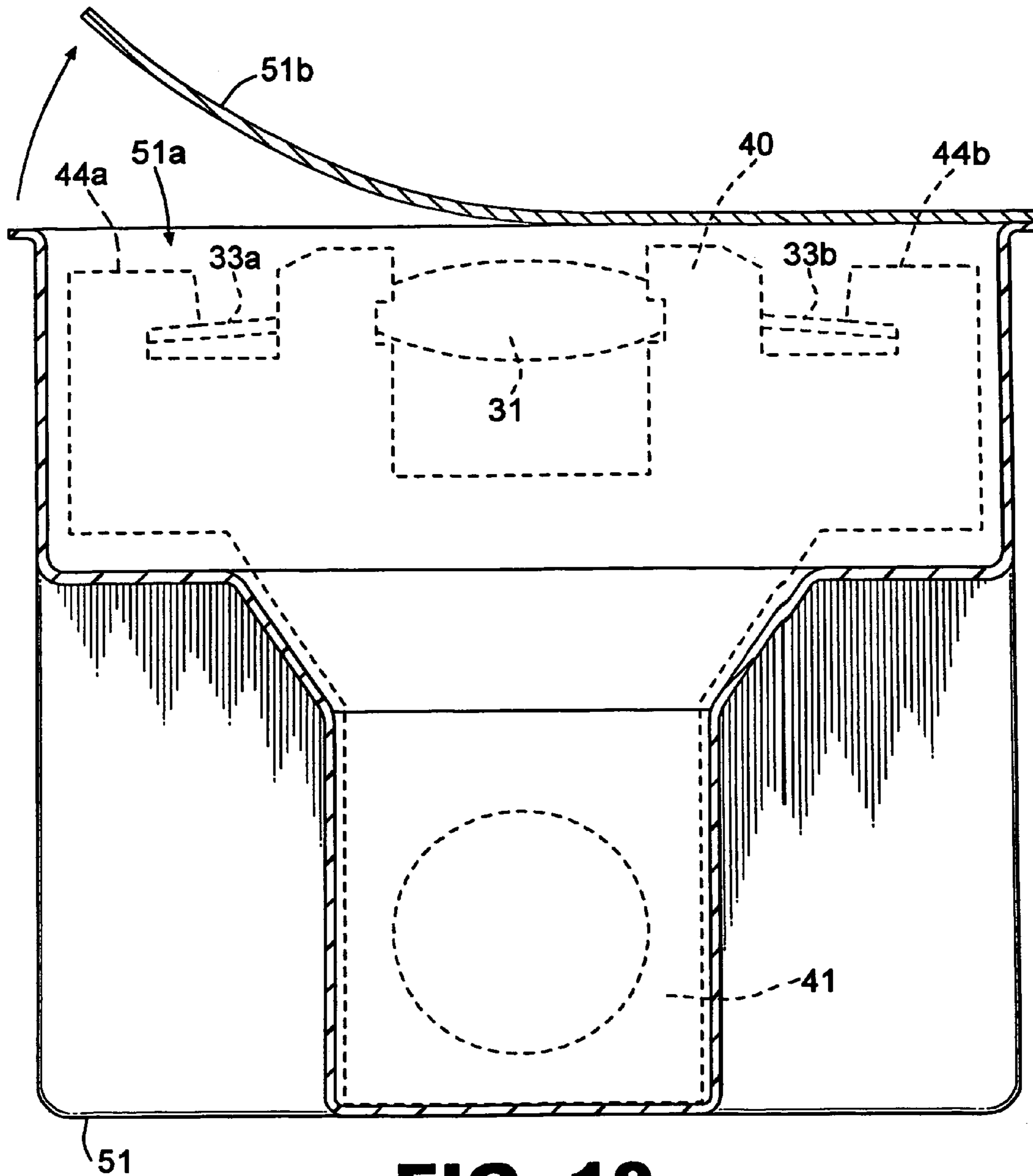


FIG. 10

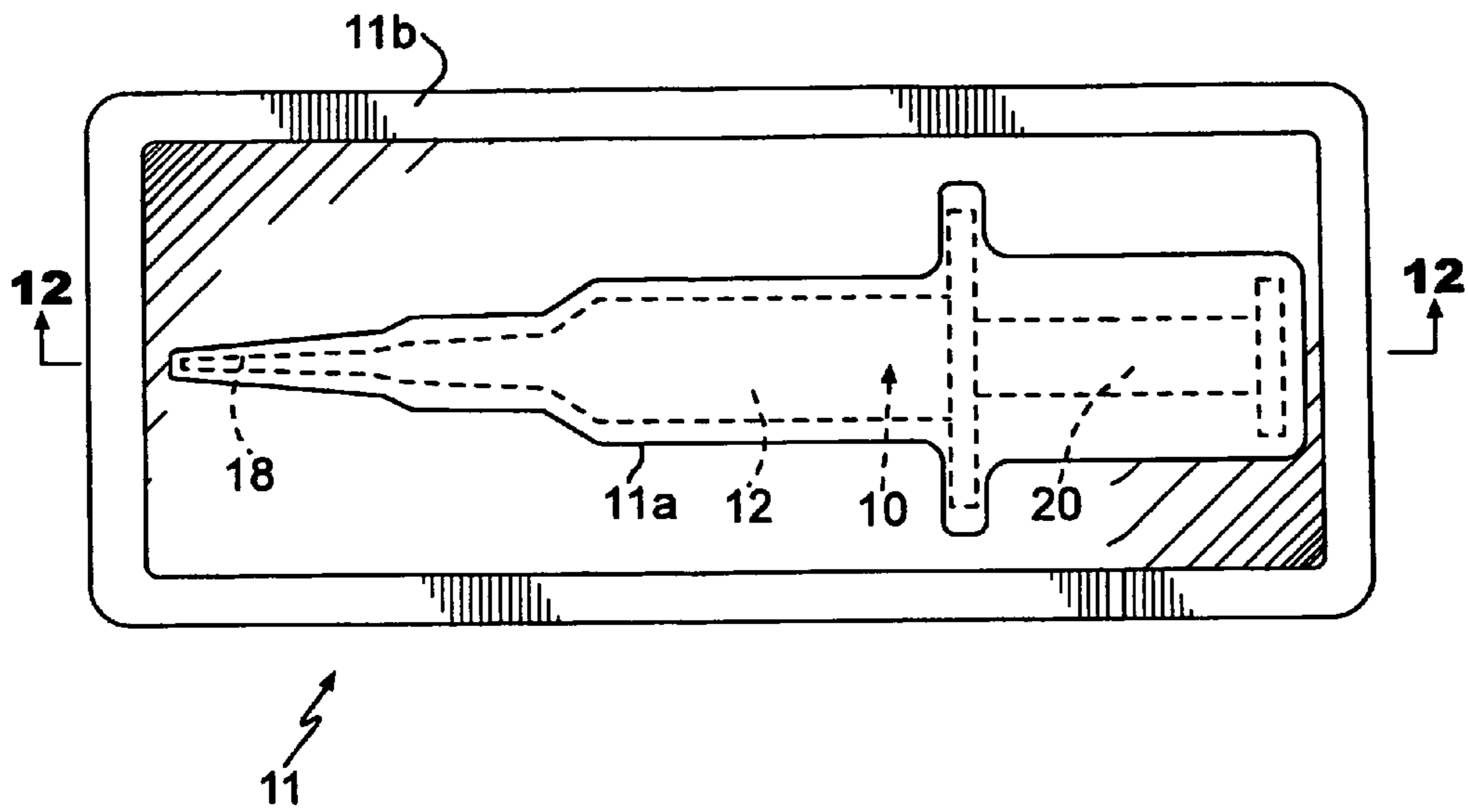


FIG. 11

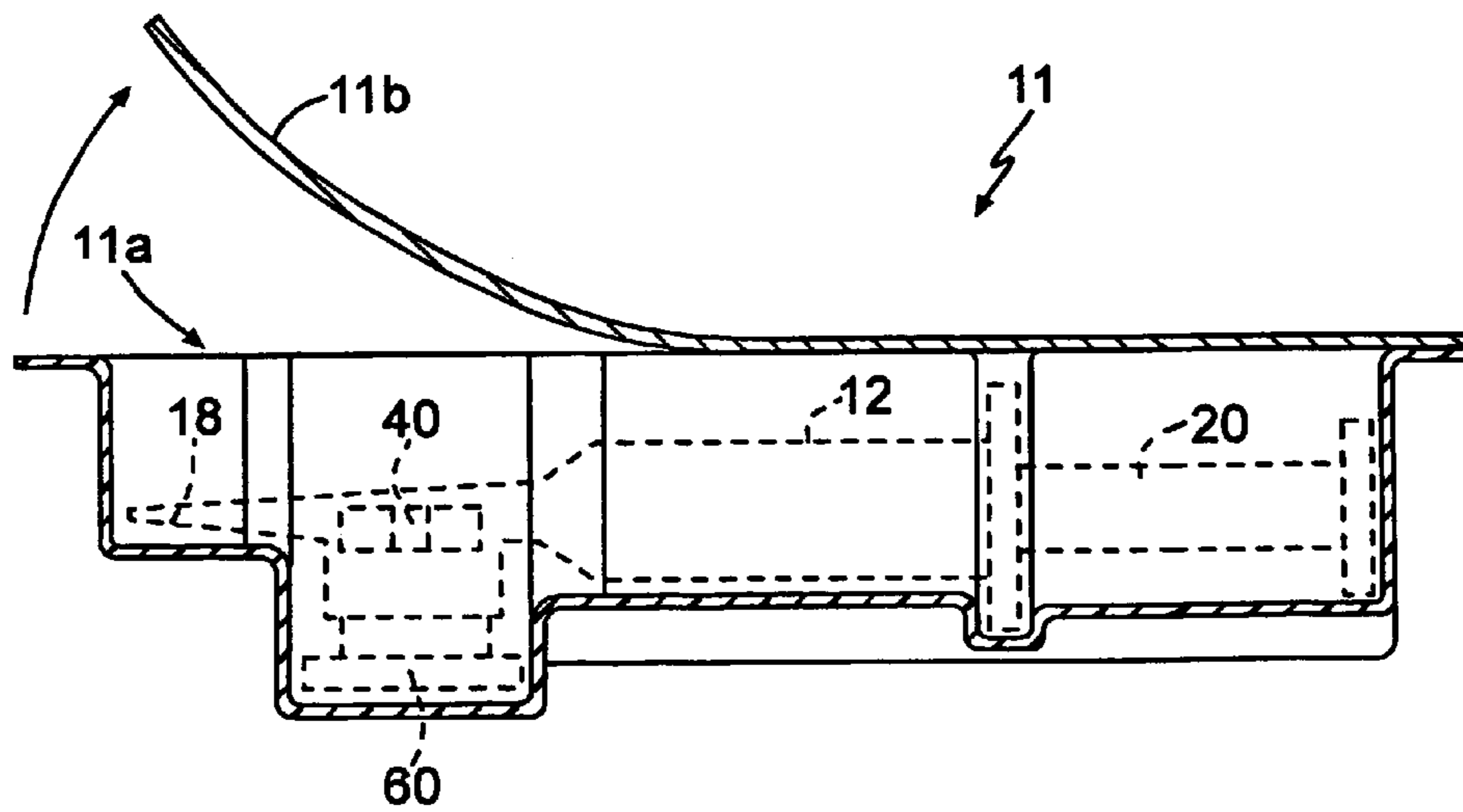


FIG. 12

PRELOADED IOL INJECTOR**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to ophthalmic surgical devices and methods. More particularly, the present invention relates to a device and method for inserting an intraocular lens (IOL) into an eye and wherein the IOL may be conveniently preloaded in and packaged together with the injector device.

IOLs are artificial lenses used to replace the natural crystalline lens of the eye when the natural lens has cataracts or is otherwise diseased. IOLs are also sometimes implanted into an eye to correct refractive errors of the eye in which case the natural lens may remain in the eye together with the implanted IOL. The IOL may be placed in either the posterior chamber or anterior chamber of the eye. IOLs come in a variety of configurations and materials. Some common IOL styles include the so-called open-looped haptics which include the three-piece type having an optic and two haptics attached to and extending from the optic; the one-piece type wherein the optic and haptics are integrally formed (e.g., by machining the optic and haptics together from a single block of material); and also the closed looped haptic IOLs. Yet a further style of IOL is called the plate haptic type wherein the haptics are configured as a flat plate extending from opposite sides of the optic. The IOL may be made from a variety of materials or combination of materials such as PMMA, silicone, hydrogels and silicone hydrogels, etc.

Various instruments and methods for implanting the IOL in the eye are known. In one method, the surgeon simply uses surgical forceps having opposing blades which are used to grasp the IOL and insert it through the incision into the eye. While this method is still practiced today, more and more surgeons are using more sophisticated IOL inserter devices which offer advantages such as affording the surgeon more control when inserting the IOL into the eye. IOL inserter devices have recently been developed with reduced diameter insertion tips which allow for a much smaller incision to be made in the cornea than is possible using forceps alone. Smaller incision sizes (e.g., less than about 3 mm) are preferred over larger incisions (e.g., about 3.2 to 5+mm) since smaller incisions have been attributed to reduced post-surgical healing time and complications such as induced astigmatism.

Since IOLs are very small and delicate articles of manufacture, great care must be taken in their handling. In order for the IOL to fit through the smaller incisions, they need to be folded and/or compressed prior to entering the eye wherein they will assume their original unfolded/uncompressed shape. The IOL inserter device must therefore be designed in such a way as to permit the easy passage of the IOL through the device and into the eye, yet at the same time not damage the delicate IOL in any way. Should the IOL be damaged during delivery into the eye, the surgeon will most likely need to extract the damaged IOL from the eye and replace it with a new IOL, a highly undesirable surgical outcome.

Thus, as explained above, the IOL inserter device must be designed to permit easy passage of the IOL therethrough. It is equally important that the IOL be expelled from the tip of the IOL inserter device and into the eye in a predictable orientation and manner. Should the IOL be expelled from the tip too quickly or in the wrong orientation, the surgeon must further manipulate the IOL in the eye which could result in trauma to the surrounding tissues of the eye. It is therefore highly desirable to have an inserter device which allows for precise loading of the IOL into the inserter device and which will pass and

expel the IOL from the inserter device tip and into the eye in a controlled, predictable and repeatable manner.

To ensure controlled expression of the IOL through the tip of the IOL inserter device, the IOL must first be loaded into the IOL inserter device. The loading of the IOL into the inserter device is therefore a precise and very important step in the process. Incorrect loading of an IOL into the inserter device is oftentimes cited as the reason for a failed IOL delivery sequence. Many IOL injector devices on the market today require the IOL to be loaded into the injector at the time of surgery by the attending nurse and/or surgeon. Due to the delicate nature of the IOL, there is a risk that the nurse and/or surgeon will inadvertently damage the IOL and/or incorrectly load the IOL into the injector device resulting in a failed implantation. Direct handling and/or loading of the IOL into the injector by the nurse and/or surgeon is therefore undesirable.

In a typical IOL inserter device, the IOL inserter utilizes a plunger having a tip which engages the IOL (which has been previously loaded and compressed into the inserter lumen) to pass it through the inserter lumen. The IOL thus interfaces with the plunger tip as well as the lumen of the inserter device. The lumen typically is dimensioned with a narrowing toward the open tip thereof in order to further compress the IOL as it is advanced through the lumen. The tip of the lumen is sized for insertion through the surgical incision which, as stated above, is presently preferred in the sub 3 mm range. Thus, an inserter lumen will typically be dimensioned larger at the load area of the IOL and gradually decrease in diameter to the tip of the lumen where the IOL is expressed into the eye. It will be appreciated that the compressed diameter of the IOL at the lumen tip is the same as the inner diameter of the lumen tip, preferably sub 3 mm as stated above. Each of these component interfaces are dynamic in the sense that the forces acting between the interfacing components (i.e., the IOL, the plunger tip and the inserter lumen) will vary as the IOL is pushed through the lumen. Control of these dynamic forces is therefore of utmost importance or otherwise the IOL may be damaged during delivery due to excessive compressive forces acting thereon. For example, as the IOL is advanced by the plunger through an ever-decreasing diameter lumen, the IOL is being compressed while at the same time the forces necessary to push the IOL through the lumen increase. This may lead to excessive force between the plunger tip and the IOL resulting in possible damage to the IOL and/or uncontrolled release of the IOL from the lumen tip. Also, the force of the plunger tip may cause the IOL to twist and/or turn as it is moved through the inserter whereby the force between the IOL and the plunger tip and/or the inserter lumen may uncontrollably increase to the point of IOL damage.

Various inserter devices have been proposed which attempt to address these problems, yet there remains a need for an IOL inserter and method which removes the need for direct handling of the IOL by the nurse and/or surgeon and which generally simplifies operation of the IOL injector device and IOL delivery process.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In a first aspect of the invention, an injector device is provided having an IOL preloaded therein and wherein the injector device and IOL are packaged together as a single unit. The IOL is releasably held by an IOL retainer in a "preloaded" position in the unstressed state; i.e., in a state where substantially no stress acts upon the optic portion thereof. In this embodiment, the device is in the preloaded position from the time of final assembly and packaging at the manufacturing

site, through shipping and actual use of the device by a surgeon. The storage position is thus the position of the IOL while it is held by the IOL retainer.

The injector body includes an opening and IOL loading bay wherein the retainer removably attaches to the inserter body with the IOL captured by the retainer and held thereby in the preloaded position. The IOL retainer includes features for releasably supporting the IOL optic. In IOLs which include one or more haptics attached to and extending from the optic periphery, the IOL retainer further includes features for releasably supporting the haptic(s) as well as the optic. In the preferred embodiment, the haptics are supported by the IOL retainer in the preloaded position at the correct vault angle (i.e., the angle at which they normally extend from the optic periphery).

At manufacturing, the IOL is releasably coupled to the IOL retainer with the optic and haptics held by IOL support elements of the retainer. The retainer is then removably attached to the inserter body at the opening and loading bay thereof. A stripper element extends between the IOL optic and retainer body to prevent the IOL from remaining coupled to the retainer when the retainer is removed from the inserter body. This will be explained more fully below.

Once the device is ready to be used, the package is opened in a sterile field of the surgical room and viscoelastic, as required, is applied about the IOL and/or injector body according to the desires of the surgeon and/or directions for use provided with the packaging. The IOL retainer is then detached from the injector device. This may be done by manually pulling the IOL retainer apart from the injector device. In this regard, a finger pull or other feature is provided on the body of the IOL retainer to facilitate manual decoupling of the retainer from the injector body.

As stated above, a stripper element is provided between the retainer and IOL optic. As such, as the retainer is pulled away from the injector body, the IOL optic presses against the stripper element which thereby prevents the IOL from staying with the retainer as the retainer is decoupled from the injector body. Thus, the movement of the retainer as it is being decoupled from the injector device causes the IOL optic to press against the stripper element and then release from the optic support element of the IOL retainer, in addition to the IOL haptic(s) releasing from the haptic support elements of the IOL retainer. Once fully released from the retainer, the IOL is in the "loaded" position within the injector device and is ready to be compressed and delivered through a small incision into an eye.

In an alternate embodiment of the invention, the retainer and IOL attached thereto may be packaged separately from the injector device whereby the retainer and IOL are attached to the injector body at the time of surgery rather than at the time of manufacture.

The injector includes means for compressing, rolling or otherwise forcing the IOL into a smaller cross-section for delivery through the injector. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the injector device includes a compressor which extends laterally of the IOL loading bay of the injector body. The compressor is movable between fully open and fully closed positions and is in the open position when the injector device is packaged and the IOL is in the storage position. Once the package has been opened and the IOL retainer has been decoupled from the injector device, the compressor is moved to the closed position which compresses the IOL optic. A plunger is advanced at the proximal end of the injector device causing the tip of the plunger to engage the proximal end of the compressed optic. As the plunger is

advanced further, the IOL is pushed through the distal end of the injector body and expressed into the eye in the intended manner.

In yet a further preferred embodiment of the invention, a haptic puller is provided at the distal end of the injector body which includes a finger for engaging the leading haptic of the IOL. Prior to fully advancing the plunger, the haptic puller is manually pulled away from the distal tip of the injector device causing the finger portion thereof to pull the leading haptic and straighten it within the distal tip of the injector device. This eliminates the possibility of the leading haptic becoming jammed inside the injector body as the plunger is being fully advanced through the injector device.

The relative positioning of the IOL retainer, the IOL and the injector device is such that upon decoupling the IOL retainer from the injector device (and thus release of the IOL from the retainer), the IOL becomes preferentially positioned inside the injector device. The IOL thus becomes positioned in a particular orientation inside the injector device relative to the plunger tip and haptic puller. This "IOL release position" results in the leading haptic correctly engaging the haptic puller, and the trailing haptic extending rearwardly of the plunger tip so that upon advancement of the plunger, the plunger tip will engage the IOL optic in the intended manner without obstruction or jamming of the trailing haptic.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an embodiment of the invention showing the device with the retainer and IOL coupled to the injector body in the storage position;

FIG. 2A is a partial plan view of the injector body showing the IOL loading bay portion thereof;

FIG. 2B is a partial side elevational view in section showing the trailing haptic residing in a recess located adjacent the plunger tip which is engaging the IOL optic;

FIG. 3A is an enlarged perspective view of the loading bay area of the injector device of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3B is a cross-sectional view taken through the IOL loading bay of the injector device with the compressor drawer in the fully open position;

FIG. 3C is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 3C-3C of FIG. 3A;

FIG. 3D is the view of FIG. 3C with the compressor drawer shown in the fully closed position;

FIG. 3E is a cross-sectional view taken through the IOL loading bay area and showing an alternate embodiment of the stripper finger component of the injection device;

FIG. 4 is the view of FIG. 1 showing removal of the IOL retainer from the injector body and the compressor drawer in the fully closed position;

FIGS. 5A-5C are perspective, top and side views of the IOL retainer with an IOL releasably held thereby;

FIG. 6 is a perspective view showing the injector device in the process of ejecting an IOL therefrom;

FIG. 7 is the view of FIG. 6 showing the IOL fully ejected from the injector device;

FIGS. 8 and 9 are perspective and plan views of the compressor drawer and stripper finger component of the injector device, respectively;

FIG. 10 is a side elevational view of the partially preloaded embodiment of the invention showing the retainer and IOL coupled together and sealed in a single package;

FIG. 11 is a plan view of the preloaded embodiment of the invention showing the injector body 12, retainer 40 and IOL 30 coupled together and sealed in a single package; and

FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional view of the package of FIG. 11 as taken generally along the line 12-12 in FIG. 11.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring now to the drawing, there is seen in the Figures a preferred embodiment of the invention denoted generally by the reference numeral 10. In a first, broad aspect, the invention comprises a preloaded injector device for injecting an IOL into an eye. The term "preloaded" as used herein means that the injector body 12 is packaged together with an IOL wherein the IOL 30 is held by a retainer 40 in a storage position on the injector body (see also FIGS. 11 and 12). In an alternate embodiment of the invention, the injector device is "partially preloaded" meaning that the IOL 30 and retainer 40 are coupled and packaged together but not yet coupled to the injector body 12 (see also FIG. 10). In this alternate embodiment, the doctor or nurse attaches the retainer and IOL to the injector body at the time of surgery.

The injector body 12 includes a longitudinal lumen 14 extending from the proximal end 16 to distal end 18 thereof. The lumen may assume any desired cross-sectional shape although circular or oval shapes are preferred. The lumen 14 tapers inwardly toward distal tip 18 so that the IOL 30 is gradually compressed to a very small cross-section as it exits tip 18a. Tip 18a may include one or more longitudinally extending slits 18a' to permit a gradual expansion of the IOL 30 as it exits the tip 18a within the eye. This prevents uncontrolled expansion of the IOL in the eye which could potentially damage the delicate surrounding tissues of the eye. Proximal end 16 may include a finger hold flange 17 preferably configured with a straight edge 17a as shown for resting device 10 on a flat surface. A plunger 20 having distal and proximal lengths 20a, 20b, respectively, and a distal plunger tip 22 and proximal thumb press 24 telescopes within lumen 14 for engaging and pushing the IOL 30 through lumen 14 and out of distal tip 18a. The IOL delivery sequence will be explained in more detail below. It is understood that the overall configuration of the injector body 12 may vary from that shown and described herein. It is furthermore understood that the components of the injector device may be made of any suitable material (e.g., polypropylene) and may be wholly or partly opaque, transparent or translucent to better visualize the IOL within the injector device and the IOL delivery sequence.

Injector body 12 further includes an opening 26 which opens into lumen 14. Opening 26 is configured to accept an IOL 30 therein for delivery of the IOL out distal tip 18a. Discussion will now be turned to the IOL Preloaded Position followed by discussion of the IOL Load and Delivery Sequence.

The IOL Preloaded Condition

In a preferred embodiment, device 10 includes an IOL retainer 40 used for releasably holding an IOL 30 in the preloaded position relative to injector body 12. The IOL retainer 40, with IOL 30 releasably held thereby, is removably attached to the injector body 12 at opening 26. As seen best in FIGS. 5A-C, IOL retainer 40 includes one or more, but preferably two optic support elements 42a and 42b each having a lip 42a', 42b' or other feature for releasably supporting the IOL optic 31 at the periphery 31a thereof. Alternatively or in addition to the optic support elements, one or more, but preferably two haptic support elements 44a and 44b are provided on retainer 40, each of which include a finger 44a', 44b' or other feature for releasably supporting one or more, but pref-

erably two haptics 33a and 33b which attach to and extend from the optic 31. In this regard, it is understood that the IOL configuration shown and described herein is for discussion purposes only, and that the present invention is not to be limited thereby. The invention may be easily adapted to IOLs of any configuration and type (e.g., IOLs with plate, open or closed loop haptics, anterior chamber IOLs, posterior chamber IOLs, accommodating IOLs (including single and double lens types), etc.). The overall configuration of the IOL retainer 40 may thus likewise vary so as to be cooperatively configured with and releasably hold the particular IOL configuration being used with the device. In all embodiments, the retainer 40 holds at least the IOL optic 31 in the unstressed state. It is furthermore preferable that retainer 40 hold the IOL haptics at the correct vault angle (i.e., the angle from which they normally extend from the IOL optic periphery). It is even furthermore preferable that the haptic support elements maintain loop haptics at the correct angle of curvature. In FIGS. 5A-C, it is seen that the haptic support elements constrain the haptics along the outer curved edges thereof. This ensures that the haptic curvature, which is designed and set at manufacture of the haptics, does not increase or bend out of specification during storage of the IOL and retainer.

At manufacture, the IOL 30 is releasably secured to the IOL retainer 40. This may be done by engaging the IOL optic 31 with the IOL supporting elements 42a, 42b, and/or engaging the haptics 33a, 33b with the haptic supporting elements 44a, 44b, respectively. For purposes of description, haptic 33a will be referred to as the leading haptic since it becomes located distally in the injector body while haptic 33b will be referred to as the trailing haptic since it becomes located proximally in the injector body (see FIG. 2).

Releasably attaching the IOL 30 to the IOL retainer 40 may be done by a worker using a pair of tweezers, for example, although other methods may be used as desired, including automated or semi-automated means.

As discussed above, in the preloaded embodiment of the invention, the retainer 40 and IOL 30 are coupled to the injector body 12 at manufacturing and sealed and sterilized in the same package for delivery to the surgeon. For example, as seen in FIGS. 11 and 12, a plastic package 11 thermoformed to include a cavity 11a in the general shape of the injector device 10 is provided for packaging device 10 together with retainer 40 and IOL 30 coupled thereto. A flexible cover sheet 11b is sealed about the perimeter of cavity 11a to seal the package. At the time of surgery, the cover 11b is peeled back to access device 10.

Thus, once the IOL 30 is releasably secured to retainer 40 as described above, IOL retainer 40 is removably attached to the injector body at opening 26. This may be done via suitable mechanical holding features which will removably connect the retainer 40 to the injector body 12, examples including friction fit, snap fit, interference fit, cooperative tabs and catches, detents, etc. As seen in FIGS. 1 and 3A, retainer 40 is held in place at opening 26 via a friction fit between the surfaces defining opening 26 and the opposite outer wall surfaces 41a and 41b of retainer 40. It will be seen that when retainer 40 and IOL 30 are coupled together and attached to injector body 12, IOL optic 31 is unstressed and furthermore does not touch any part of the injector body 12. This ensures the delicate IOL optic 31 will not be damaged during storage.

When retainer 40 and IOL 30 are coupled together and attached to injector body 12, a stripper finger 50 is located between the IOL optic 31 and the center wall surface 46 of retainer 40 as seen best in FIGS. 1, 3A and 3C. The primary function of the stripper finger 50 is to prevent the IOL 30 from lifting with the retainer 40 when the retainer is detached from

the injector body (this operation will be described below). In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the stripper finger **50** is attached to the compressor drawer **60** which is movable with respect to injector body **12** between a fully open position as seen in FIG. **3B**, a mid-way position seen in FIGS. **1**, **3A**, **3C** and **3E**, and the fully closed position seen in FIGS. **3D**, **4**, **6** and **7**. The stripper finger **50** is located between the IOL optic **31** and center wall surface **46** when the compressor **60** is in the mid-way position, which is also the preloaded position of the injector device as described herein. When the compressor drawer **60** is moved to the fully closed position, the stripper finger **50** moves therewith and comes to rest in a position laterally adjacent the injector body **12** as seen in FIGS. **3D**, **4**, **6** and **7**.

In an alternate embodiment, the stripper finger **50** may be formed separate from the compressor drawer **60** if desired. One such example is seen in FIG. **3E** where the stripper finger **50** is formed with a clip **50a** which may be mounted to injector body **12** opposite to and separately of compressor drawer **60**. In this embodiment, the stripper finger **50** is removed from the injector body **12** after removal of retainer **40** and prior to closing the compressor drawer **60**. Other embodiments will be apparent to those skilled in the art for stripping the IOL **30** from the retainer **40** as the retainer is removed from the injector body **12** and are thus within the scope of this invention.

Referring to FIGS. **1**, **2**, **4**, **6** and **7**, it is seen that the plunger **20** includes distal and proximal plunger shaft lengths **20a**, **20b**, respectively, having a plunger tip **22** at the distal end thereof and a thumb press **24** at the proximal end thereof for manually operating the injector device. The plunger tip **22** is configured for engaging the IOL optic **31** at the periphery **31a** thereof as the plunger **20** is advanced toward the distal tip **18a** of the injector body **12**. It is very important that the plunger tip **22** not damage the IOL optic **31**. The plunger tip **22** is thus designed to prevent damage to the IOL optic **31**. In the preferred embodiment, the tip is bifurcated into first and second tip portions **22a** and **22b**, whereby the IOL optic periphery **31a** becomes engaged between tip portions **22a**, **22b** as seen in FIG. **2B**. It is understood that other plunger tip designs may be used with the present invention as desired. It is furthermore preferred that the plunger shaft is rotationally fixed within lumen **14** to prevent unexpected rotation of the shaft (and thus the tip **22**) with the lumen **14**. The plunger shaft may be rotationally fixed by forming the proximal shaft length **20b** and lumen **14** non-circular in cross-section.

In a particularly advantageous embodiment, the proximal length **20b** of the plunger shaft is provided with one or more elongated fingers **23a**, **23b** forming springs which are biased radially outwardly against the interior wall of lumen **14** (see FIGS. **1** and **6**). The purpose of spring fingers **23a**, **23b** is to provide proper centering of the plunger shaft and tip, as well as tactile resistance between the plunger **20** and the lumen **14** as the plunger **20** is advanced therethrough. In the storage position, the plunger **20** is retracted to the position shown in FIG. **1**. To ensure the plunger is not unintentionally dislodged from the injector body or unintentionally advanced within lumen **14**, the free ends **23a'** and **23b'** are located within respective openings **21a**, **21b** (opening **21b** not shown) formed in the injector body **12** adjacent the proximal end **16** thereof. When it is time to use the device, the surgeon presses upon the thumb press **24** whereupon the free ends **23a'**, **23b'**, assisted by their slanting edge faces, disengage from respective openings **21a**, **21b**, allowing the plunger to be freely advanced in a controlled manner through lumen **14**. The bias of the spring fingers **23a**, **23b** against the interior wall of the lumen **14** provides the surgeon with continuous tactile feed-

back allowing the surgeon to advance the plunger (and thus the IOL) through the lumen **14** in a very concise and controlled manner.

Referring again to the plunger/IOL engagement, it is important that the IOL trailing haptic **33b** not interfere with the plunger tip/optic engagement. In this regard, the end portion of the trailing haptic locates rearwardly of the plunger tip upon removal of retainer **40** and release of IOL **30** therefrom. In a preferred embodiment, a recessed area **25** is provided rearwardly of tip **22** on plunger shaft length **20a** (FIG. **2A**). With the plunger **20** in the ready position seen in FIG. **1**, the recessed area **25** of the plunger is generally aligned with the trailing haptic **33b** of the IOL **30** held by retainer **40**. As such, upon detaching retainer **40** from injector body **20**, the trailing haptic **33b** will release from the haptic support element **44b** and fall into recessed area **25** of the plunger **20**. Thus, as the plunger **20** is advanced during use of the device in surgery, the trailing haptic **33b** will reside in recessed area **25** and not become entangled or otherwise interfere with the proper engagement of the plunger tip and IOL optic (FIG. **2B**).

Referring to the leading haptic **33a**, it is important that the leading haptic not become "bunched up" inside the continuously tapering injector tip **18** as the IOL **30** is being pushed therethrough. One way to prevent this from happening is to straighten the leading haptic **33a** within tip **18**. To accomplish this, a haptic puller **80** is provided which is the subject of commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 6,491,697, the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference. Haptic puller **80** has a shaft **82**, tip **84** and finger pull **86**. At assembly, the tip **84** is inserted into the injector tip with the finger pull located outwardly adjacent thereto (see FIG. **4**). The tip **84** is configured with a lip to engage the leading haptic **33a** (see FIG. **2A**). At the time of use of device **10**, the haptic puller **80** is grasped at finger pull **86** and pulled away from the injector body **12** in the direction of the arrow in FIG. **6**, thereby engaging and straightening the leading haptic **33a** within tip **18**, whereupon the haptic puller **80** may be discarded.

To ensure the leading haptic **33a** becomes engaged with the haptic puller tip **84** when the IOL retainer **40** is removed from injector body **12**, the haptic puller tip **84** is positioned in injector tip **18** in alignment with the leading haptic **33a** as it is held by the haptic supporting element **44a** of IOL retainer **40**. Thus, upon detaching IOL retainer **40** from the injector body **12**, the leading haptic **33a** releases from the haptic supporting element **44a** and falls into place on the haptic puller tip **84** as shown in FIG. **2A**.

The IOL Loaded Condition and Delivery Sequence

When it is time to use the injector device **10**, the surgeon selects the injector device with the appropriate IOL preloaded therein as described above. The outer packaging is removed in a sterile field of the surgical suite. To load the IOL into the delivery position seen in FIG. **2A**, the nurse or surgeon grasps and removes IOL retainer **40** from injector body **12**. This is accomplished by manually grasping finger grip **41** and pulling the retainer **40** away from the injector body **12** as shown by directional arrow **1** in FIG. **4**. As described above, the stripper finger **50** acts to prevent the IOL **30** from lifting together with retainer **40**. Thus, the IOL optic **31** will release from the IOL optic support element **42a**, **42b** and the leading and trailing haptics **33a**, **33b** will release from their respective haptic support elements **44a**, **44b**. Once the retainer **40** has been fully detached from injector body **12**, it may be discarded or recycled. With the IOL **30** thus fully released from retainer **40**, the IOL optic **31** comes to rest in the loading bay

area 27 of the injector lumen 14 with the leading haptic 33a engaging the haptic puller tip 84 and the trailing haptic 33b locating in the recessed area 25 adjacent the plunger tip 22 as described above. In this regard, it is noted that upon release of the IOL 30 from the retainer 40, IOL 30 will drop slightly in lumen 14. This is seen best in FIGS. 3C and 3D where in FIG. 3C, IOL 30 is held by retainer 40 with the optic periphery 31a located slightly above groove 14a which is formed in and extends longitudinally along the inside wall of lumen 14. Upon removal of retainer 40 and release of IOL 30 therefrom, the optic periphery 31a becomes aligned with groove 14a along one side of the lumen. Then, upon moving compressor drawer 60 to the fully closed position (see directional arrow 2 in FIG. 4), the opposite edge of the optic periphery 31a becomes engaged in groove 60a of drawer 60 (see also FIG. 8). Thus, lumen 14 together with lumen groove 14a, drawer groove 60a, and drawer top wall 60b compresses and encases IOL optic 31 within lumen 14. The locating of the optic periphery 31a inside opposite grooves 14a and 60a ensures a planar delivery of the IOL 30 through lumen 14 and out tip 18. This manner of IOL planar delivery is described in more detail in commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 6,491,697 referred to above.

Prior to removing retainer 40, closing drawer 60 and compressing the IOL 30 inside the injector body, it may be desirable to apply viscoelastic to the area surrounding the IOL 30 to ease delivery of the IOL through the injector body. This is a common practice in the industry and the amount and location of viscoelastic application varies according to the instructions for use provided with the device as well as the desires of the surgeon. In any event, in a preferred embodiment, one or more viscoelastic access ports are provided on the injector device to facilitate application of the viscoelastic in the area of the IOL. One or more access ports P_1 may thus be provided in the form of a through-hole in stripper finger 50. The access port P_1 is accessible via an injection nozzle inserted into visco port P_1 . Alternatively or in addition to access ports P_1 , one or more access ports P_2 may be provided at any desired location through the wall of tip 18 (see FIGS. 3B-D). Alternatively or in addition to visco ports P_1 and P_2 , visco may be applied in loading bay 27 at the openings P_3 and P_4 defined between the optic and haptic support elements of retainer 40 (see FIG. 3A). Once the viscoelastic has been applied as desired, retainer 40 is removed and the compressor drawer 60 is moved to the fully closed position whereupon the IOL optic 31 is compressed and ready for delivery through a small incision formed in an eye. The fully closed position of drawer 60 and compressed position of the IOL 30 is seen in FIG. 3D as described above. Drawer 60 is slidably received between cooperatively formed drawer slides 61a, 61b extending laterally from injector body 12 adjacent opening 26. Detents or other features (not shown) may be provided on the facing surfaces of drawer slides 61a, 61b and drawer 60 to assist in maintaining drawer 60 in the fully open and mid-way positions, respectively. Such drawer holding features are especially useful in preventing unintentional sliding and/or complete closing of drawer 60 prior to the time needed (e.g., during storage or opening of device 10 from its associated packaging).

At this time, the haptic puller 80 is pulled away from the injector body 12 (FIG. 6) and the leading haptic 33a is straightened within injector tip 18. If desired or required, the plunger 20 may be advanced slightly prior to removing the haptic puller 80. The surgeon inserts the injector tip 18a into the incision cut into the eye and begins advancing the plunger 20. As the plunger 20 is advanced, the plunger tip 22 engages the optic periphery 31a and pushes IOL 30 forwardly with the

trailing haptic 33b remaining located in recess 25 of plunger 20. Upon continued advancement of the plunger 20, the IOL 30 is pushed through the injector tip 18a and is finally expressed therefrom and into the eye (FIG. 7). A helical spring 27 may be provided about plunger shaft distal length 20a to provide increasing bias in the reverse direction as the plunger reaches the fully advanced position. This occurs as spring 27 is compressed between the leading edge 20b' of proximal shaft length 20b and the radial extension 12a of injector body 12 (see FIGS. 1 and 6). This assists the surgeon in maintaining precise control over plunger (and hence IOL) advancement and allows automatic retraction of the plunger upon relieving the pushing pressure being exerted against the plunger thumb press 24. This is useful for easily executing a second stroke of the plunger in order to engage and manipulate the trailing haptic into place in the eye. This feature, together with the bifurcated plunger tip 22, allows a more precise control and manipulation of the IOL with the plunger tip in-situ than would be possible with an injector device not having these features.

The Partially Preloaded Condition

In an alternate embodiment of the invention, rather than being fully preloaded as described above, the injector device is "partially preloaded", meaning that the IOL 30 and retainer 40 are coupled together as shown in FIGS. 5A-C and sealed in a package 51 as shown in FIG. 10 which is separate from another package in which the injector body 12 is supplied. Package 51 may be thermoformed to include a cavity 51a in the general shape of retainer 40 and IOL 30 as coupled together. A flexible cover sheet 51b is sealed about the perimeter of cavity 51a to seal the retainer 40 and IOL 30 in package 51. This embodiment allows the doctor to choose a package having a retainer and specific IOL model therein. This is then combined with the separately packaged injector body 12 which is common to all IOL models. Thus, in this alternate embodiment, the doctor or nurse removes cover 51b to retrieve retainer 40 and IOL 30 therefrom. The injector body 12 is removed from its respective packaging and the retainer 40 having an IOL 30 already coupled thereto is attached to the injector body 12 at the time of surgery. It will be appreciated that direct handling and manipulation of the IOL 30 itself is not required in either the preloaded or partially preloaded embodiments of the invention.

In the partially preloaded embodiment, the injector body 12 is supplied with the compressor drawer 60 in the fully open position seen in FIG. 3B such that the stripper finger 50 is located laterally adjacent the opening 26 (or the stripper finger is not yet attached to the injector body 12 where the stripper finger is a separate component). The nurse or doctor then opens the package housing the inserter body and proceeds to couple the retainer and IOL to the injector body through opening 26. Once the retainer 40 and IOL 30 are coupled to the inserter body 12, the stripper finger 50 is inserted between the retainer wall surface 46 and IOL optic 31. This may be done by advancing the compressor drawer 60 to the mid-way position seen in FIGS. 1, 3A and 3C. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 3E, this is accomplished by attaching the stripper finger 50 and clip 50a combination to the injector body 12 opposite drawer 60.

What is claimed is:

1. An IOL injector device comprising:
 - a) an injector body having a lumen with a longitudinal axis;
 - b) a retainer releasably supporting an IOL, said retainer removably connected to said injector body;

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c) a compressor coupled to and moveable relative to the injector body in a direction transverse to the longitudinal axis, the compressor adapted to compress the IOL;
 d) a stripper finger fixedly coupled to the injector body and extending between the retainer and the IOL, the compressor moveable independent of the stripper finger, the injector body, stripper finger and the retainer configured such that, upon removal of said retainer from said injector body, the stripper finger causes the retainer to release said IOL such that said IOL is disposed on said injector body.

2. The injector device of claim 1 wherein said retainer is configured to hold said IOL in an unstressed condition.

3. The injector device of claim 1 wherein said retainer is configured to locate said IOL within said injector body in an unstressed condition.

4. The injector device of claim 1 wherein said stripper finger is attached to a clip adapted to be removably attached to the injector body.

5. The injector device of claim 1 wherein the stripper finger includes a through-hole comprising a viscoelastic access port.

6. The injector device of claim 1 wherein the injector body includes a through-hole comprising a viscoelastic port.

7. The injector device of claim 1, further comprising a haptic puller having a haptic puller tip positioned in the lumen in the preloaded condition of the IOL injection device, said haptic puller tip configured to engage a leading haptic of the IOL and subsequently straighten the leading haptic within the distal tip of the injector body upon removing the haptic puller from the injector body.

8. The injector device of claim 1, further comprising a plunger including a plunger tip for engaging the IOL, and a recess formed in said plunger adjacent said plunger tip, said recess adapted to locate a trailing haptic of the IOL rearwardly of said plunger tip.

9. The injector device of claim 1, further comprising a plunger including proximal and distal shaft lengths, and further comprising one or more spring finger elements attached to said proximal shaft length and operable to apply a biasing force against the interior of the injector body lumen as said plunger is pushed through said injector body.

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10. The injector device of claim 9, wherein said injector body includes proximal and distal ends, and further comprising one or more openings formed therethrough adjacent the proximal end thereof and wherein said one or more spring fingers each have a respective free end which may be removably located in a respective said opening.

11. The injector device of claim 1, further comprising a plunger including proximal and distal shaft lengths, said proximal shaft length being cooperatively configured with said lumen so as to rotationally fix said plunger with respect to said lumen.

12. The injector device of claim 11, wherein said proximal shaft length includes a leading edge and said lumen includes a radial extension, and further comprising a helical spring attached to said plunger distal shaft length and compressible between said leading edge and said radial extension as said plunger is advanced through said injector body.

13. The IOL injector device of claim 1, wherein the injector device and the retainer are configured such that separation of the injector device and the retainer causes the IOL to locate in the lumen.

14. An IOL injection apparatus, comprising:

- a) an IOL
- b) an injector body comprising a lumen;
- c) a retainer adapted to releasably support the IOL, and adapted to removably couple to the injector body, and
- d) a stripper finger that is distinct from portions of the injector body that define the lumen, rigidly positioned between the retainer and the IOL, the injector body and the retainer configured to couple together such that, when the retainer is supporting the IOL, decoupling of the retainer from the injector body causes the retainer to release said IOL such that the IOL is disposed on said injector body.

15. The injector device of claim 14, wherein the retainer is configured to hold said IOL in an unstressed condition.

16. The injector device of claim 14, wherein said retainer and injector body are configured to locate said IOL on said injector body in an unstressed condition after decoupling.

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